EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,877—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 13, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" IS THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
15th Feb.	SALSETTE	6400	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11030	.....	...
8th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6400	MARMORA	10500
19th "	†ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6400	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	12000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting **Steamers** at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the **Mail Steamer.**

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

THE S. "ARCADIA," 7,019 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 3 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 445	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742-8
To London	" 627 or	" 523	" 940-8 or	" 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 Feb.
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
City of Karachi	5566	15 "	.....
City of Athens	5594	.....	18 "
City of Vienna	4672	.....	26 "
City of Marseilles	88 0	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4672	9 April	.....
*City of Lahore	6875	16 "	14 "
City of Bonares	6973	.....	23 "
City of Agra	4803	4 May	.....
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 "	5 May
*City of Sparta	5416	17 "	15 "
*City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 "
City of York	7810	.....	31 "
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
† Tons are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Nordden other Lloyd and Cunard Line.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool	605	957	432	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. E. Sale and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route via

Lhasa ...2184 Friday 14th Feb. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.
Lioga .. 2185 Mon. 17th Feb. 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.
Kasara...1195 Thurs. 20th Feb. 9 a.m. † C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara", 1195 tons, on Thursday, 20th Feb., calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda", 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 13th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

(Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday, 20th February.
†Pundua	3305	" 6th March.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 20th "
†Lindula	3353	" 3rd April.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

13th February, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Semiramis	3990	P. Pavisich	16th Feb. 1913
Gablonz	3000	G. Gilhuber	1st Mar. "
Habsburg	3979	F. Seberich	16th Mar. "
Cleopatra	4139	N. Chersich	1st April "
Semiramis	3990	P. Pavisich	16th April "
Gablonz	3000	G. Gilhuber	1st May "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail abou
Vorwaerts	5930	R. Dannecker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Lova	28th Mar.
Austria	7538	D. Cosulich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES

ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back. " 903 to 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back. " 683 to 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back. " 832 to 936*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tarven and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
China	5017	N. Giurovich	8th March 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE and HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

BOMBAY RACES

(BIG MEETING.)

THERE are no better Field Glasses in the world than those known as the GOERZ TRIEDER and the EMIL BUSCH BINOCULARS.

They are made for the Marine Service, for the Field and for the Theatre. Wonderful qualities, and the most extensive field of view, make them transcendentally perfect for use on the Race Course. They are as different to the ordinary field glass as a diamond is to a bit of glass.

There are many imitations of these excellent Prism binoculars offered under strikingly fancy names intended to conceal their origin, but which only prove their illegitimacy and orphanism. Such imitation may be accepted as mere contrivances manufactured solely to serve as "Catchpennies."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable,
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes, and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatics, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprs, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yiollo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

O. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Ostram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised.	Rbls.	55,000,000
do. subscribed.	"	45,000,000
		100,000,000 = say £4,745,000
do. subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt.		3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Keaping Taels.	Rbls.	28,800,000 = say £2,455,000
Reserve Funds ..		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Jalcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all description of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co.'s SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Kiang	Seremban
Canton	K. be	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpar	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed when does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDIT

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angels, Cal. U. S. A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS-OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...6,551 for	3½ Crores of Rupees
New Premiums (1911)	... 16 Lakhs	"
Annual Income ...	... 2½ Crores	"
Assets	... 16 "	"
Total Payments under Policies	42 "	"
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st, 1910	... 66 Lakhs	"

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For all information apply to

F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd, is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL-GENERAL wishes to draw the attention of all PORTUGUESE SUBJECTS to the desirability of having their names entered in the Register kept, for the purpose, at the Consulate General, Dhun House, Apollo Bunder, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., so that all privileges and prerogatives to which they are entitled as Portuguese subjects may be assured to them.

Registers are also kept at the Portuguese Consulate at Colombo, and the Vice-Consulates at Calcutta, Madras and Karachi, for Portuguese subjects resident in those cities.

ALFREDO CASANOVA.
Portuguese Consulate General,
14th February, 1913.

NOTICE.

DHARWAR SANDALWOOD SALES.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED KHANDIES of SANDALWOOD duly conver ed and stacked in assorted classes will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Forest Bungalow, at Dharwar, on MONDAY, 17th February, 1913, at 3 P.M.

N. D. SATARAWALA,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Dharwar.

SEALED TENDERS FOR HOSPITAL SUPPLIES required for Civil Medical Institutions, in Bombay, Poona, and Thana, during 1913-14, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M., (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 24th February, 1913.

The Physician, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and the Civil Surgeon, Thana, will also receive them up to the same date and hour.

Forms of Tenders and all particulars regarding them can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2, from the Surgeon General, Poona, the Physician, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and the Civil Surgeon, Thana.

By Order,
H. S. HUTCHISON, M.B., Capt., I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surg. Genl.
with the Govt. of Bombay.

Office of the Surgeon General
with the Govt. of Bombay.
Poona, 11th February, 1913.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to announce to our numerous Customers and the Public in General that, for better accommodation, we have REMOVED from 20 Esplanade Road, to 117-125 ESPLANADE ROAD, at the entrance of Meadow Street, where our business will be carried on from this day.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
IMPORTERS OF GREEK WINES AND BRANDIES.
117-125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 27th February, 1913, at 6-30 P. M.

E. ALLAN WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.
25th January, 1913.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

AS the SPACE available in the Council Hall of the Secretariat, for the accommodation of the general public during the sittings of the ROYAL COMMISSION IN BOMBAY, will be limited, admission will be by ticket only. Applications for tickets should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, General Department, not later than the 24th February, and should state the applicant's full name, occupation and address.

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.
General Department, Secretariat,
Dated the 10th February, 1913.
Bombay, 10th February, 1913.

FOR MILL-OWNERS, STORE SUPPLIERS, AND HESSIAN CLOTH MERCHANTS.

IT is rumoured that owing to the strike at Hasting's Mill, the Hasting Hessian cloth is very scarce. We, therefore, hereby beg to inform that the Hasting Mill has now partially resumed the work, and the goods being available in the Market, the Undermentioned are in a position to sell now all the various sorts of Hasting Hessians. We can also supply any Mill's Hessian cloths.

Telegraphic Address:—Lalai, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1144.

PURSHOTAM LAKHMIDAS & Co.,
Hessian and Steel Hoops Merchants,
Mandvi, Dabda Gally, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the exclusive privilege of the manufacture in the Government Central Distillery, at Bangalore, of ARRACK and other COUNTRY SPIRITS for SUPPLY throughout the Territories of Mysore, and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, for a period of three years, from 1st July, 1913 to 30th June, 1916.

2. Every Tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000, and should reach the Undersigned on or before noon of MONDAY, the 10th March, 1913, on which date they will be opened by the Excise Commissioner, at 12 noon.

3. The quantity of Arrack required for consumption in the Sate, is estimated between four and four and a half lacs of gallons, per annum.

4. For conditions and further particulars, see Notification No. Fl. 4348-S. R. 140-12-18, dated 3rd February, 1913, published in Part I of the "Mysore Gazette."

5. Copy of Notification and form of application may be had on requisition to the Undersigned.

M. KANTARAJ URS,
Excise Commissioner.
Office of the Excise Commissioner in Mysore,
Dated Bangalore, 6th February, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th February, 1913.

NOTICE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—Applications are invited for the POST OF CHIEF CLERK, in the General Storekeeper's Office, at Parel, Bombay. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 350. None but those who have had experience in Railway Stores work need apply. Aplications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the Undersigned.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
Fergusson Road, Bombay,
12th February, 1913.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the Salvage of Machinery, in the Maneklal Harilal Mill, at Ahmedabad, will take place on SUNDAY, the 16th February, at 3 p.m., instead of THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th February.

AUCTION SALE of Salvage of Machinery and Accessories, at the Maneklal Harilal Mill, at Sarasapur, Ahmedabad.

On SUNDAY, the 16th February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above mill premises on behalf of the Insurance Co. concerned.

The salvage of machinery consists of 16 Mules, 8 Ring Frames, 4 Roving Machines, 4 Tubular Banding Machines, 1 Balling Machine, 1 Banding Stretching Machine, 1 Hoist, 1 Platform Scale, also salvage of gearing in the spinning room comprising shafting, pulleys, pedastals, counter shafts for mules, pulleys on countershaft for mules, gallows, pulleys and fixings for ring frames.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

N.B.—Private offers for the above Salvage will be received by the Auctioneers, at their Office, till Thursday, the 13th February.

On SATURDAY, the 15th Inst., at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Jairaj House, Middle Colaba, opposite the Admiralty House, the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, plateware, dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets and chiffoniers, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, iron badsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes and hanging presses, dressing chest of drawers, reclining sofas, dressing and wash-hand tables, also carved blackwood chiffonier, flower stands, teapoys, oval tables, table ornaments, windproof lamps, and carpets, etc., the property of H. W. Gawthorn, Esq., proceeded to England, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th February, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant Stores, etc., etc., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, 20th, and FRIDAY, the 21st February, 1913, at 1 p.m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant stores, etc., etc., consisting of India rubber scrap, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, wood locks, old files, brass scrap, and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment marked on each lot and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 50 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 22nd February 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

5 full pressed bales and some cotton, forming part of two consignments, consisting of 135 and 100 full pressed bales cotton, booked by Messrs. Hirji Khetsi and Co., to selves from Ujjain to Colaba, Invoice No. 63 and 64, Railway receipt, No. 36667 and 36668 of 15th April, 1912.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 13th February, 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT 2ND KHATTERALLI, THAKURDWAR ROAD.

High Court.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 988 of 1911.

Shreepad Juggunnath .....Plaintiff
vs.
Shreedhur Dadabhoy and others ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nanu Hormusji and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Dwarkanath Wamanrao the Receiver, appointed in the High Court of Bombay, and pursuance of the directions, contained in the Consent Decree, made in the above suit bearing date the 3rd day of October, 1912, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises :—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 326 7-9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate lying and being at 2nd Khatterallí; Thakurdwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, and New No. 1222, Old Survey No. 320, and New Survey No. 368, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 4992C, 4994, and Street No. 12-13-1, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the East by the property of Bhaidas Shakhdas, on or towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Maneck Juggunnathji, and on or towards the South by the property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Nanu Hormusji and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their Office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th February, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT!

LES MISERABLES
3RD EPOCH in 2 Parts.

COSETTE—1821.

WIFFLES AND THE BABY.

THE MILLIONAIRE-MILKMAN.

PACKING EXTRAORDINARY.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
OF
FRED PAGE'S "TYCOON" TROUPE
OF
PERFORMING DOGS
From the
JAPAN BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
This is the most remarkable Exhibition of Canine Intelligence ever staged.

AFTER A GRAND SUCCESS AT POONA.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the immediate presence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. O. BEAMAN.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL,
GRAND SOUVENIR CONCERT,
On SATURDAY, 15th February, 1913,
at 9-30 p.m., (S. T.),
By Mrs. C. SARASWATI BAI,
THE FAMOUS SONGSTRESS OF SOUTHERN INDIA.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
SHE IS ONLY TWENTY YEARS OF AGE.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5 and 3.
Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2.
Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Ltd.

CINEMA DE LUXE,
GAIETY THEATRE.
Manager.....Lew James.
6-30 TWO HOUSES NIGHTLY. 10
The House where we can all go together.
LAST WEEK
OF THE WONDER WORKER
"JENSEN"
AND HIS
VERSATILE COMPANY.
JENSEN'S
LATEST AND GREATEST ILLUSION
"GALATEA."
Come and see him put life in to a Marble Statue.
THE EGYPTIAN BOX MYSTERY.
"Parlour Tricks" "Magic." Illusions.
THE WARLEYS INTERNATIONAL DANCERS.
MISS IRENE BERYL, Ragtime Vocalist and Dancer. | GORDON RUBIE & SIFFLEUR.
OUR CINEMA PICTURES.
HIGH LIFE ROBBERY (Drama).
Jack's Umbrella. The Inventor's Mystery.
Polly and the Fire Engine. Pathe's Gazette.
TWO HOURS' WHOLESOME AMUSEMENT.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1913.

EXHIBITORS are reminded that 2nd ENTRIES CLOSE, 8 P.M., THURSDAY, February 13th.

A. H. M WIHSON LEWIS.,
Hon. Secs., Bombay Horse Show.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS, &C.

OF THE CHEAPEST Old
PEG McTaggart
WHISKY.
BY Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co,
VICTORIA TERMINUS.
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES. BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

A MAGNIFICENT IRISH DRAMA
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
A Story of Ireland in 1798,
Taken from the Popular Poem by J. S. La Fance,
A real Irish subject produced by Irish Actors.

The Programme also includes :—
1. THE AERIAL SUBMARINE.
(A remarkable picture of war in the air.)
2. ELEPHANTS IN BURMAH.
(An interesting picture showing how elephants are caught and trained.)
3. LUCK OF MARMADUKE. } Two bright comics.
4. BENEATH THE GAS. }

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY, at 7, 8-30 and 10.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.
CHARNI ROAD. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

Do not risk your life by neglecting the first warning Nature gives of Fever. Stop the attack and preserve your health BY TAKING the cure, that has been tested by time

A LIFE SAVED.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
PRICE LIST No. 26.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a cause of mutual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the Medical Adviser, by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sole Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

FOR SALE.

DURRIES, DURRIES, DURRIES.

FROM THIS FACTORY are matchless in strength, durability and colour, in spite of which moderate rates are guaranteed before buying elsewhere, write a card to-day for patterns.

THE BHAGWAN TENT FACTORY, AGRA, U.P.
(Branch Delhi, Tel. Tents.)

TOURING OFFICER'S TENT.

RECENTLY been invented by us, is so constructed as to suit in all respects, the Touring Officers and hunters. It is the lightest double fly tent, ever invented, 7ft. by 6ft., with a bath-room, ventilator, pockets, etc. Price Rs. 45 only. Full particulars on application to the

BHAGWAN TENT FACTORY Agra, U. P.
(Branch Delhi) Tel. Tents.

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE VIS-A-VIS VICTORIA recently done up tyres in good order, additional hood for front seat, fitted for single or double harness. Price Rs. 650.

Also a set of double Cawnpore-English plated harness, cost Rs. 100 in July, 1912. Price Rs. 80 or offer.

Also a rubber-tyred buggy partly English built, suitable for 14-15 hand horse, sound but needs doing up, Price Rs. 350.

Also a sweet-toned piano (Marcks) in good order, Rs. 300, or offer.

Apply to R. D. PRIOR, Poona, or to Messrs. JAFFER JUSSUFF, East Street, Poona.

WANTED.

WANTED a TELEGRAPHIST for the Somaliland Protectorate.—Good readers only may apply by writing with copies of certificates to

Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS,
Agents,
Somaliland Protectorate,
23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, BEDROOM with use of sitting Room, with full Board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

CEMENT
PHAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

A ROYAL ROAD TO PERFECT HEALTH
is to secure the divine shelter of the world-renowned and universally successful.
Atank Nigrah Pills.
The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."
PRICE, Re. 1.
FOR A TIN OF 32 PILLS.
Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

PAINTS
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Bank, and on account and risk of the concerned:—
S. G. C. 8515—1 case calendars.
A. G. 615—1 case calendars.
2 No. 1 to 28—28 cases bentwood chairs.
262 No. 2—1 case cotton and woollen piece-goods.
274—2 cases leather bags, mufflers, waist coat, and dressing bows, etc.
2781-173—1 case haberdashery such as collars, dress bows, nickle padlocks, and oil stone, etc.
3 parcels safety razors.

AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin Office shigram, in good order.
1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature Office brougham.
1 Grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay horse, quiet in harness.
1 Rubber-tyred Governer's cart with a small pony and harness.
The property of a deceased Parsee Gentleman.—
1 Handsome strong English-built miniature landaulette, in very good order, suitable for single horse.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, at Girgaum Road, Agiary Street.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., sell, by Public Auction, at 4-30 P.M., (S.T.), on the premises by order of the morigagee Mahant Ramprasad, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Atmaram Ramchander Jayakar, Gazpatrao Atmaram Jayakar, Gajanand Atmaram Jayakar, Vinayek Atmaram Jayakar, Ramchandra Gunpatrao, Jayakar and Sitamrao Gunpatrao Jayakar, both minors under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th March, 1911, made by their father and natural guardian, the said Ganpatrao Atmaram Jayakar and Shrikrishna Gajanand Jayakar, and Yeshwantrao Gajanand Jayakar both minors by their father and natural guardian, the said Gajanand Atmaram Jayakar, the following :

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Girgaum Road and Agiary Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 416 sq. yds. or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old No. 11 and 59, New No. 63 and 549, Old Survey No. 247 and New Survey No. 246, and bounded on the East by the property of Ganpatrao Shrikrishnaji, on the West by Pallow Road, on the North by Agiary Road, and on the South by the property of Vasudew Luxmonji and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C. Ward Nos. 2050, 3977, 3978, and 3979, and Street Nos. 359, 381, 363, 154, 1, and 156.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhishanser, Kanga, and Girdhurlal, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their Office, at Albert Building, Horaby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

The well-known bungalow at Mahableshwar, known as "Bell View," containing 4 acres and 28 gunthas of land. The bungalow is substantially built, oil-painted and has corrugated-iron roof, with verandah all round.

Accommodation :—Two drawing-rooms, one diningroom, 7 bedrooms, with bath rooms, kitchen, coach houses, stables and servants' quarters.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th February, 1913.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB 11. BOMBAY, FEB 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	74 3-4		1-3
3 do. Rentes	88 3-4		1-4
4½ do. Sterling Loan	91		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 13-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 7-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' nence	28 11-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	61 3-8		unchgd
Exchanges on London at Paris	25·24 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	20·47		·2
do. do. New York	4·87 1-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 15-16	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	4 3-8		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	4 5-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 3-4		unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.
Bar Gold, ... 77/9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—Spot ... Steady. Good business done. Futures ... Steady. Manchester ... Dull—Inactive. Total sales ... 10,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 7,000 " Imports ... 4,000 " Mid-Americans ... 6 99+02 Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10·05+15

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June	June-July
6·74	6 74	6·72	6·72	6·70
+02	+02	+02	+02	+02

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb. 1914
6·67	6·56	6·40	6·32	6·27
+03	+02	+02	+02	+02

New York 11 a.m., March 12·33 May. 12·49.
New York official Noon call Mar. 12·37 May. 12·47
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12·12 May. 12·37.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	21,000
" Receipts at " last year	...	74,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	17,00
Exports to Continent	...	16,000
Spot Cotton	...	13·05 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar. 12·53—56		Advanced on foreign buying and declined owing to longs unloading.
Futures—Month of May. 12·40—54		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...	12 5-8 unchgd
Futures month of Mar.	...	12·59—10
Futures month of May.	...	12·56—08
Tone of Spot Cotton	...	Steady

New York markets closed on Wednesday.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Quiet but firm. Small business doing

Tone Cloths—Firm with hardening tendency

Weft American "54"	...	12
Weft Egyptian "80"	...	18 1-2

Tone—Yarn—Market Quiet.

Weft Egyptian "32"	...	12 3-8
Twist "32" W T C	...	10 5-8
Twist "32" B	...	11
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	...	13 10 1-2
Twist "36" W T C	...	10 7-8
Twist "36" B	...	11 1-4
Twist "42"	...	12 1-4
Twist American "60"	...	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian "60"	...	17 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80"	...	22

Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading ... 7 9
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs 8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range 3 0 3-4
" Mull 28 in. by 13 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ... 2 4
" Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No 1500 ... 12 9
4/8 Banner Mill Twist ... 11 3-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11 1-4
F. G. F Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool ... 6 13-16
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers
months ... ... Apr.-May.

Water Twist American	30s.	10 3-4	pence.
" " "	40s.	10 3-4	"
Mule " "	40s.	11 3-8	"
" " "	50s.	13 1-4	"
" " "	60s.	15 1-4	"
" " Egyptian	40s.	16 7-8	"
" " "	50s.	17 1-8	"
" " "	60s.	18 1-8	"

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	...	Nominal
Do. Months— ...	...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	...	No sellers
Do. Months ...	...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	...	.....
Wheat Red Karachi ...	...	No sellers
Do Months— ...	...	.....
Tone—Firm.		
Austrian Wheat	...	Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 51 1-4+1-4
Do. Months— ... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 52 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports.— ... Antwerp—Buyers.
Brown Cawnpore ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Tone—Firm.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 51 unchgd
Do. Months— ... March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... 46—3-4
Do. Months— ... ... Apl-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Quiet.—Buyers
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 44 1-8—1-4
Do. Months— ... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.
COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... 87 1 3—0 0 9
Feb.-mar.—Hull—Sellers—Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 13 1-2 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4s 2 1-2—1-16
Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Dull.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... 81 1-2—"2
Yellow Metal ... 7 1-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... 63 7-4—1 1-4
FREIGHTS
Coals.—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal ... 13-0 Value.
ARRIVALS:—
"Calcspar," "Rinaldo."
Yesterday's Arrivals—"Sicilia", "Batotsa", "Norfolk", "Paubale".
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 11 1-4+3-4
Do. Months of Shipment ... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady, Very little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12s 6 3-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Mar.-Apl.—Sellers
Tone—Inactive.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 9 2-4+2-4d
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers
9 11 1-4+1-2—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steadier Rather dear
E & A & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 9 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Apl-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 1 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Feb.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta
Do. 11—June—Value.
Do. 10 6 2-4—July.-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 11 1 1-2—June—Value.
Do. 10 8 1-4—July.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 12 0 3-4—June—Value.
Do. 11 9 3-4—July.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12 2 1-4—June—Value.
Do. 11 11 1-4—July.-Dec.—Value

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [12TH Feb., 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 10th Feb., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	53	62,856
B. B. and C. I. Railway	45	54,679

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Bengal rate since 9th Jan. 1913	8	p. c.
Bank of Bombay " " 27th Dec. 1912	8	"
Bank of Madras " " 31st Dec. "	8	"

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet but steady and unchanged. There is still little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are steady.

Tone—Steady.
We quote:—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafts	...	1s. 4 1-16
Credits 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 5-16 to 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...	1s. 4 9-32d. Apl.
Do. do Francs	...	171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...	139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...	149 1-4
Shanghai "	...	205 3-4
Japan "	...	149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

We have again no change to report in this market. There has been little business doing for some days, and the rate has remained unchanged at 95 5-16, at which it opened and closed to-day.

Tone—Steady.
We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs. 95	5 0
Settlement	...	" 95	5 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday ready bar silver in London was unchanged at 28 7-16, but for delivery in two months the rate was 1-16 higher at 28 11-16. New York was unchanged at 61 3-8. The local market opened at 73 1-16 ex duty for the first settlement and has declined 1-8 during the day. The business passing is moderate, and closing rates for all positions are as under. The difference between the first and second settlement has further increased by 1-8. Bar gold is steady.

Tone—Steady.
We quote:—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs.	72 13 9
Australian "	...	"	72 15 6
Sovereigns "	...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...	"	72 12 0
1st Settlement	...	"	72 15 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	72 3 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...	"	82 2 0
1st Settlement	...	"	82 5 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	81 9 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Yesterday fluctuations occurred during the day in the American markets, the opening rates being a few points up and the closing rates a few points down. The New York market is closed to-day for a holding (Lincoln's Birthday). The tone of the local market on opening was rather easier, the quotation for good Broach being Rs. 327-28. There has been some enquiry for fine Khamgaon, Akola, March, and also for fine Broach for the same delivery and for April, and a moderate business has been done at current rates. At the close the market is steady and there is little change in rates.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry and prices continue steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	...	Rs.	333 March.
Good M. G. Broach	...	"	327 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	...	"	331-2 "
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	"	329 "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	...	"	326 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	...	"	323 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	...	"	317 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	"	2?9 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	"	290 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	"	180 "
Sawginned Dharwar	...	"	331-2 Apl.-May

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	...Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales	...	... 2,000 (?)
Total Imports	...	... 95,000 (?)

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·71	6 71	6·69
—03	—03	—03
May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·69	6 67	6 64
—03	—03	—03
Aug.-Sept	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·53	6·37	6 29
—03	— 3	—04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs.	8 8 0 B.T.
Apl-May	...	"	9 4 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is firm.
We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	...	Rs.	8 11 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	...	"	7 12 0
Yellow	...	"	8 9 0

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs.	59 8 0
Mimbara	...	"	61 0 0
Black Kutni	...	"	48 8 0
Red Khandwa	...	"	54 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Steadier. We quote:—
Forward ... Rs. 12 6 0 B.T.
CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 39 0 0
Forward ... " 35 8 0 B T
COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0
GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Firm.
We quote:—
Bold ... Rs. 50 8 0
Small ... " 48 0 0
WHEAT:—
The market is firm.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 9 0 B T
White Delhi Apl.-May ... " 5 11 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay		1,680
Bank of India		65 1-2
Eastern Bank		92
Indian Specie		70 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference ...		177 X D
Bombay S N Ordy		260 C D
Shivrajpur mining Syndicate ...		22

RAILWAY.

Dhond Baramati Ry 78
Tatti Valley 582 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	...	27,413 bales.
Wheat	...	...	25,858 owts.
Linseed	...	...	2,199 "
Rapeseed	...	...	513 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	13,108 "
Poppyseed	...	...	nil
Groundnuts	...	...	16,033 "
Castorseed	...	...	12,017 "
Rice	...	...	10,063 "
Myrabollams	...	...	9,837 "
Cottonseed	...	...	36,699 "
Mowrasee	...	...	23 "
Gram	...	...	4,731 "
Jowar	...	...	6 1 "
Maize	...	...	nil
Barley	...	...	820 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	31,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain	...	12,000
Exports to Continent	...	16,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York	...	13·05
Future Cotton at New York—Mar.	...	12·52—06
Future Cotton at New York—May	...	12·40—54
Tone Market at closing Spot	...	Quiet
Tone Market at closing Futures	...	Steady

General Tone of Market:—
Steady and declined owing to unfavorable cables, bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...	12 5-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar.	...	12·59—10
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May.	...	12·56— 8
Opening tone of Market—	...	Steady
Closing Tone of Market	...	do

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ...Steady and closed Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... do.
Total Day's Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export ... ... 1,000 do
Total Sales of Surat ... ...
Total Day's Imports 48,000
Coconada Fair Red—Lin. C. I. F. ... 5 9-16
Coconada Ginned—Lin. C. I. F. ... 5 5-8
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... ... 10·05
Good Showmuggar ... ... 6 1 8d.
Good Bengal ... ... 5 10·16d.
F. G. Bengal ... ... 5 12·16d.
Fine Bengal ... ... 5 14·16d.
Good Madras Westerns Lin ... 6 3·16d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ... 6 25-32d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns 11 1-8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) ... 11 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns— .....
Tone of Coarse Yarns— .....
Mid American at Liverpool ... ... 6·99+2
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.
Feb.-Mar. ... ... 6·74+2
Mar.-Apr. ... ... 6·74+2
Apr.-May ... ... 6·72+2
May-June ... ... 6·72+2
June-July ... ... 6·70+2
July-Aug. ... ... 6·67+3
Aug.-Sept. ... ... 6·64+2
Sept.-Oct. ... ... 6·40+2
Oct.-Nov. ... ... 6·32+2

MANCHESTER, Feb. 11.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Firm
Producers generally are getting into a strong position by reason of engagements.
Fair enquiry for Prints.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn.— 46 3 Sellers
Do. Bombay ex-ship (per 416lbs) ... Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—59 4 1-2 "
Do. La Plata...Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—44 0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market— Good demand
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Feb.—£27 15-0 "
do ...Apr.-May.—£27-0-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K.... ... .
Poppyseed Canal...Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg— 69 "
Do. Tone of Market Close— ... Steady
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp 51 0 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp— 52 3 "
Do, Ferozepore usual bold ...Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp— Nomi
Do. Jamba Red ... ... do
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady
Cotton seed, Bombay parcels ... Feb.-Mar.—Hull—27-2-0— "
Do. Tone of Market at Close... ... Steady
Gingelly Seed, Bombay 15 p.c....Feb.-Mar.—London 63 "
Wheat, Choice white Karachi ...Feb.-Mar.—London— 40 6
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) —Feb.-Mar.—London 40 3
Do. Club No. 2 . Feb.-Mar —London 40 6
Do. Choice white Delhi...Feb.-March London Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet
Do. South Australian ... Feb.
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs.... No Sellers
Do. Red Graded American per central Mar.— ... 7 5 1-2
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... 2,690,000 qrs

LONDON, Feb. 11.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Feb.—9 7 1-2 —Sellers
German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Mar.—9 9 3-4—Sellers
" Closing Tone of Market ... Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Feb.-Mar.—12 5 1-4—Sellers
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Mar.-Apl.—12 6 —Sellers
German Closing Tone Market— Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India Feb.-Mar.—12 7 1-2 —Sellers
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India ...Mar.-Apl.—12 8 1-4 —Sellers
Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...Feb.—12 1 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)—Feb.-Mar.—13 9 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags—Mar.-Apl.—14 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.— Steady

LONDON, Feb. 11.

JAVA SUGAR.

Value

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... Feb.-Mar.—12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... June —11
Java Sugar 16 1-2 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... July-Dec.—10 7 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Feb.-Mar.—12 6
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... June—11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16 1-2 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... July-Dec.—10 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Feb.-Mar.—12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta ... June—12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July-Dec.—12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi ... Feb.-Mar.—13
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi ... June—12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi ... July-Dec.—12 1 1-2
Closing Tone of Market ... Steady
Special Feature ... ... Prices generally unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	65 7 6
" Best English Selected	74 10 0
" Braziers...	81 10 0
" Tone of Market	... Quiet
Hard Spelter	... 22 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	... 228 0 0
Yellow Metal	... 7 5-16
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. O. B. l. p.o. F O B Lpool ...	... 12 2 6
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	... 6 17 6
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	... 7 7 6
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	... 8 5 0
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	7 7 6
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp	6 15 0
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 "	... 6 2 6
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets in box C. I. F. Liverpool	... 0 15 4 1-2
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland	... 3 4 7 1-2
" No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro	... 3 8 0
" Garsherrie	... 4 2 6
Lead Pig English	... 17 0 0
Tone of Steel Market	... .
Silver, Spot ...	... 28 7-16
" 2 months hence	... 28 11-16
" Tone of Market—	Quiet with little doing

LONDON, Feb. 11.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	...	28 7-16
Silver 2 months	...	28 11-16
" Closing Tone of Market		—Quiet
" Tendency, etc, of the Market		—India selling.
Rentes 3 per cent	...	£ 89
Consols 2½ per cent	...	£ 74 3-4
Indian Stock 3½ per cent	...	£ 91
Sterling loan	...	£ 91
Govt Securities, 3 per cent	...	£ 77
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz	...	77/9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—		Steady.
Closing " "		— do
Bank of England Rate of Discount		5 p c
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight.		1 3 7 8
London at Paris Fcs	...	25·24
Berlin cheques on London Mks	...	20·47 1-2
New York (Demand Bills) dols	...	4 87 1-4
Interest day to day loans	...	4 1-2
" 7 days Market loans	...	4 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight.		4 3-4
" " " 6 "		4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	...	5 1-8
" " 6 "	...	5 1-8

LONDON, Feb 11.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—
Merinoo—Firm and prices show tendency to rise.
Crossbreds medium—Firm and prices 1-4 to 1-2 higher.

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Feb.-Mar—4 3 Sellers
General Tone of Market ... ... Steady

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 12

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—13 bales cotton ropes waste, 10 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
City of Lucknow s—20 bales wool, Esmall Dosa and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—124 bales skins Chambers and Co; 2000 cwts bonemeal Croft Mody and Co; 36 cwts fishmaws E. Mahomed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Robenfels s—800 cwts ajwanseed Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts Myrabollams L. Pragjie; 150 cwts wildmare 50 cwts cashewnuts 10 cwts cardamomseed M Jafferbhoy 284 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—16,000 cwts wheat, 10,000 cwts cottonseed 2,000 cwts mussoor Ralli Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—410 bales hidesflesking M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 218 casks skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 500 casks skins, C. and G. Mathews and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Catalone s—2,000 tons manganesecre The Central India Mining Co; 20001 cwts groundnuts, L Praggjie; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed B S Lloyd and Co.
Gorgistan s—900 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola.
Werdenfels s—1,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and 2,001 cwts groundnuts, L Pragjee 407 cwts castorseed, G G Bhimjee; 117 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 50 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co. 195 cwts myrabollams S Coovejee and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Werdenfells s—1,000 cwts maize Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Chiltern Range s—173, bales cotton Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, K K Kayani and Co; 152 cwts turmeric, R Jeewandas and Co; 6,225 cwts castorseed, G Bhimjee; 249 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.
Werdenfels s—338 cwt dairy products A C Kohler; 9 cwts dry animal guts, A. D. Meyer;
Benin s—900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 34 bales cotton waste and fly T. Damjee; 3999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros 984 cwts gingellyseed G Bhimjee; 55 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—52 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—500 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 3,750 cwts gingellyseed, 1980 cwts groundnuts, 990 cwts linseed, 401 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri; 4,998 cwts teelseed, 5,300 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts gram, 7,000 cwts linseed, 5,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.
City of Glasgow s—3,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
City of Lucknow s—6,000 cwts groundnuts L Dreyfus and Co; 500 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 422 cwts gingellyseed, G Bhimjee; 15 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 4,002 cwts groundnuts, L Pragji.

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—52 cwts dry animal guts, A D Meyer; 3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for order.)

Inglemoor s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru s—900 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 800 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru s—300 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru s—200 cotton, B G Ginevalla and Co; 300 bales cotton R D. Mosten and Co; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros;

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 900 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru s—200 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

REHLING.—On the 17th January, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Dr. G. C. Rehling, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GIBBS—CLAY.—On the 8th February, at Lahore, Major A. A. Gibbs, I.M.S., to Belle, widow of the late Captain Stanley Clay, Gurkha Rifles, and daughter of the late General A. T. Etheridge, C.S.I., of Hove, Sussex.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 6-40.
Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
"Maidania," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim: "Three things, if they be in a man, are against him—injustice, violation of a pledged word, and deceit."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward Mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden on Sunday at midnight and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallindaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March ... With Banner's Waving ... Franke
Overture ... Zampa ... Herold
a Character Piece ... The Butterfly ... Bendix
b Gavotte ... Eglantine ... Clothilde
Selection ... The Count of Luxemburg ... Lehar
Valse ... The Sunshine Girl ... Rubens
Selection ... The Girl in the Train ... Fall
Two Step ... Cherries ... Cremieux

RADIO-TELEGRAMS—The transport "Rewa" was expected to leave Karachi at 10 a. m. yesterday. Radio messages will be accepted up to 7 a.m. on the 14th.

SURAT.—The out-patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary at Kurwa-road of Surat in the month of January were, men 2,745, women 2,436, children 2,034, total 7,215.

MASONIC BALL.—Owing to unforeseen circumstances the Masonic Ball announced to take place on the 17th inst. has been unavoidably postponed. The amount paid for tickets will be refunded by the joint secretaries, Messrs. J. F. Pennock and A. J. Finan.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patient treated during the month of January 1913, was 2,792, the daily average being 90, new admissions 609, Parsees 316, Hindoos 1,631, Mahomedans 609, Christians 236. Sixty-four children were vaccinated during the month.

POSTAL NOTICE.—On the 2nd January a Telegraph Office was opened in the Bombay General Post Office, and the public counter is in the Central Hall under the dome. Telegrams will be accepted on week days from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. The office will not be open on Sundays and Telegraph holidays.

VANITA VISHRAM BUILDING.—We are requested to state that the site of the plot on which the ceremony of laying the Corner-stone of "The Bai Zaverbai Bhagwandas Narotamdas Building" for Vanita Vishram to be performed by Lady Sydenham on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), is situated near the corner of Sandhurst Road and Churni Road, opposite America-India Cinematograph.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—A case of alleged breach of trust by an agent has been reported to the police by Gulraj Ladharam, a merchant in Vithalwadi. He complained that he

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris, 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities.*

	Per Bottle Rs.	a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.		
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	8
,, Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5	4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	6
Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
,, ,, White do. do.	3	8
Port Wine, White old dry....	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES.		
Morea, Vin de table, Red...	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)...	2	8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.		
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
,, 1895 (two crown)	4	0
,, 1890 (Princes)...	5	0
,, 1887 (Royal)	6	0

SOLE IMPORTERS,

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

117-125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Megna, 771 tons, Captain H. Maude arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Buseh with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. F. Co's. steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain W. T. Stewart, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Durban via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 412 deck passengers.

The steamer Dunrobin 2,319 tons, Captain W. E. Carr, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Canadian Transport, 2,653 tons, Captain W. Ballantine arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's., steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A. Geddie, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 35 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's., steamer Mohammadi, 1,251 tons, Captain A. Geddie, will sail to-day for Jeddah &c., with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Dwarka. 759 tons Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general Cargo and passengers.

The B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Baroda, 1,899 tons, Captain C. Cocklin, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

R M S Highflyer..Capt S A Napeto.....R N Flagship
H M S Alert ... ...Comdr H O Somerville .....Sloop
H M S Sphinx ... ...Comdr Geo J Todd .....Spl Ser St
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr D H Gibson .....Troopship.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ismailia	3331	Hodgson...	...	...	M M & Co
B City of Glasgow	4179	Finay	...Lpool	...	K N & Co
D&E Benin	2788	Cole...	NF ..12-2	...	K Nixon & Co
F Clan Macgillivray	3107	Ridgeway...	15-2	...	J F & Co
G Mohammadi ...	1251	Ookerji ...	12-2	...	B & P S N Co
H Naderi	1168	Geddie...	Baseh	...	B and P S N Co
N Vorcas ...	2489	Rittel	Barrow-in-Furness	...	15-2... J Finlay & Co
P Werdenfels	3791	Gowas...	W & A Graham & Co		
Q Rahmani	1872	Hughes.....	Bo	& P S N Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Inglemoor	2755	Stonehouse.....	Marseilles...		Ralli Bro
2 Elysia	3918	Coverly ...	W and A G and Co		
3 Sardegna ...	3245	Mazza ...	Genoa	1-2	R Line
4 City of Lucknow...	2371	Simpson ...	Lpool	...16-2...	K N & Co
5 Tantah	1114	Simms ...	Jelah	13-2...	T M & Co
7 Semiramis	2147	Pavisich...	Trieste.....	16-2...	A L S N Co
8 Rangoon Maru	3139	Kamoshita...	N Y Kaisha		
12 & 13 Egypt.....	4207	Summers...	London...	22-2...	P & O Co
14 Dwarka.....	759	Maxon	Buseh	12-2.....	M M & Co
15 Gorjistan...	2878	Paramor	Antwerp...	19-2	M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati.....	513	Ismail ...	...	To S N Co
Oburland...	760	Ebrahim ...	...	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Mohomed ...	...	To S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa.....	950	Cutbush ...	Kchi	14-2... M M & Co

M W D D

Lawoo	1317	Boon	Mauritius	7-2... D Kaudwaru

ARRIVALS

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
12	Pentakota	Stewart	Durban, Jan 24
	Dunrobin	Carr	Calcutta, Feb 1
	Canadian Trpt...	Ballantine ...	Calcutta, Feb 2
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, Feb 10
	Megna	Maude	Buseh, Feb 2

DEPARTURES.

Feb	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Delta	Martin	Shanghai
	Amatonga	Wo ser	Port Said
	Urmona	Rivers	Hull
	Lalgora	Kilner	Karachi
	Querimba	Fry	Calcutta
	Rochdale	McMullan ...	Antwerp
	Montesello	Croft	Hull

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Naderi, Gaddie, for Persian Gulf.
,, Mohammadi, Ookerji, for Jeddah, etc.
,, Dwarka, for Persian Gulf, etc.
,, Baroda, for Persian Gulf, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Umtata, for Liverpool, etc.
,, Pentakota, for Durban, etc.
,, Salsette, for Aden.
,, Megna, for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Anchor Line s s Circassia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 10th instant.

The City Line s s Merion Hall arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd s s China, left Trieste on the 10th instant and is due here via Karachi about the 6th March.

The Ellerman Line s s Merton Hall arrived at Suez homeward bound on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer "Isohia," left Kobe, for Moji Hongkong and Bombay on the 11th instant.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5	0	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4	12	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4	13	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
White Camalia 125° (in tins.)	4	3	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	3	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	3	0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cans oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and three Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply :—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered

BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

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New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

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Please write to the MANAGER,

"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta

PIANOS.

Horizontal Grands and Up right Grands.

We are Sole Agents for the following Pianos which are specially built and guaranteed for the Indian climate.

JOHN BROADWOOD'S

"The precise and expressive English piano."

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S

"The sweetest toned piano in the world."

SCHIEDMAYER

"The bright, brilliant and melodious Schiedmayer."

RICHD. LIPP'S

"The even and smooth flowing liquid Lipp piano."

STEINWEG'S

The noble and grand toned Steinweg."

MARCKS'

The worthy and reliable models which bear our own name and which have been known in India for forty years.

PIANOS HIRED at most moderate rates by the month or week.

PIANOS SOLD on easy monthly payments or against Cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 13th February, 1913.

INDIAN HISTORICAL LITERATURE.

INDIAN literature, especially in the departments of history and biography, during the past year was enriched by some noteworthy additions which have made solid contributions to our knowledge of this country. The year has been most marked by the publication of several able works by indigenous writers, quite a gratifying feature, especially as there are two Indian ladies among them of very high, of indeed, the highest rank. The Begum of Bhopal, the enlightened ruler of a Native State, the only one in India controlled by one of her sex, has published both in the vernacular and in English a most interesting volume giving an account of her life and doings. Strange as it may appear, this literary work of an Indian Begum is not unique, for her mother, whom she succeeded eleven years ago, had already appeared before the public as an authoress with an excellent book giving the history of her State down to her own times in 1872. The present Begum continues this historical sketch, while she relates her own autobiography in very interesting and engaging fashion. The volume is important as throwing very valuable light on the life and ideas of the Mahomedan nobility of this country; and will, for long, retain its utility from that point of view, though as a contribution to the history of our own times in India, its value is naturally slight. The Maharani Gaekwar, the consort of the present ruler of Baroda, also entered the literary field during the year with a thoughtful volume on the present position and future prospects of the women of India, a very appropriate subject on which it is evident she us pondered much, and she is able to give us some useful information. Mr. S. S. Mitra, a young Bengali publicist now settled in England, helped her to make her debut as writer, just as Mr. C. Payne, formerly her educational adviser, assisted the Begum of Bhopal, to put her autobiography in an English dress for our benefit. Mr. St. Clair Weedon, formerly the educational and literary adviser of the Maharaja of Baroda while in England, published a delightful book giving an interesting account of his twelve months' stay with the Gaekwar. This book, apart from the author's great admiration and enthusiasm for his princely host, gives now and then a revelation of the intimate life of an Indian court, and displays with some indiscretions a genuine love for the country and its people.

Indian writers have also published historical books during the year, which are likely to be of enduring interest and reflect credit on the scholarship of the country. Mr. R. Mookerji produced the first history of Indian shipping ever written, and though it is in several respects necessarily a tentative work, it shows powers of learned research in fields hitherto almost untrodden by Indians. He has written a monograph which, as far as the maritime activity of the Bengalis is concerned, is pretty complete, and excellent use has been made of little known Sanskrit and Bengali sources for the ancient and mediæval periods; but his treatment of an essential part of his subject, shipping in Western India, is somewhat sketchy and leaves much to be desired. It also exaggerates the naval activity of his countrymen in former times and expressions like "maritime supremacy" and "naval empire of ancient Indians," are used without much warrant from historical evidence. But in spite of these minor blemishes, the work must be pronounced of importance. Another Bengalee professor, Mr. Sirkar, commenced during the year, what promises to be a very considerable historical work on the life and reign of Aurangzib, the last of the Great Moghul Emperors of India. In his first two volumes, Mr. Sirkar brings us only to the accession of this great but mistaken ruler, and as his reign extended over half a century, we expect on the present scale a voluminous history of that critical and highly instructive period of Indian history. His historical method is quite scientific and based on Western lines, and in his search for original authorities he has been indefatigibly ransacking many a library in this country and in Europe. Mr. Karkaria, of Bombay, turned his attention to the early and obscure history of his own people, the Parsis in India, and has thrown very welcome and fresh light on some dark places in their early Indian annals, especially noteworthy being his successful effort to show that his people in early days had relations not so much with the Gujarat Kingdoms as all previous writers had supposed, as with the Deogiri and Bahmini Kingdoms of the Deccan. Mr. Sarda of Ajmer published a historical and descriptive book on his own city which is worth mentioning, as it is quite above the ordinary run, and shows considerable historical knowledge rarely to be found in this class of Indian books. Bombay was the theme of a volume by the Police Commissioner, Mr. Edwardes, who brings out admirably some less known traits of native, especially Mahomedan, life and character to be found in its precincts. The province of Orissa formed the subject of an excellent historical monograph by Mr. Ganguly devoted to the ancient and mediæval remains in which it is so rich. Another part of local history and biography was interestingly treated by the veteran writer on Indian subjects, Mr. Demetrius Boulger in his "Maharaja Devi Sinha and Nashipur in Bengal." Devi once figured prominently as an accomplice of Warren Hastings, whom he was supposed, though wrongly, to have helped in misgoverning Bengal. Mr. Boulger successfully vindicates this Bengali worthy from misapprehension and also adds a description of the Nashipur Raj.

The period of the Mutiny received its share of attention at the hands of the historian and also the biographer. Sir George Forrest completed his attractive work on the subject, begun many years ago, and his three solid volumes now give the whole story of the stirring struggle from its commencement at Meerut and even before, down to the capture of Tantia Topee, and the final extinction of the mutineers in Central India and Oudh. Much of the material originally appeared as introductions to the State papers preserved in the Military Secretariat, but in the literary form in which they have now been put by the author, they will, doubtless, be more widely read and appreciated. The late Mr. Churcher, the mutiny veteran and hero of the remarkable episode at Fatehghar, has given to the world his reminiscences of that ever interesting period. The memorable seige of Delhi received an important addition to the literature that has gathered round it in General Maunsell's able attempt to bring to notice the work of Sir Alexander Taylor, who by the way, died during the year, as the real saviour of that Moghul city during the historic seige, a little known fact which the gallant Nicholson would have proved to the world had he survived that struggle. The journal and letters of Keith Young, who served in Sind at the time the province passed into our hands—published by Mr. Arthur Scott—throw much light on the state of the land and people during that transition period and afforded as some vivid glimpses of Napier, the conqueror; and first administrator of Sind. Miss Festing gave us a remarkable book in which she compressed the main features of Indian history, bringing prominently to our notice its romantic and amiable side rather than the sordid and savage. Her "When Kings Rode to Delhi" will, for a long time, continue to attract readers usually repelled from the subject and engage their attention by its very interesting treatment. In the useful Indian Records Series published by the Government of India, there appeared the Diaries of Strenynsham Master, under the competent editorship of Sir Richard Temple, who also collected in the volumes other contemporary papers throwing light on early Madras history of two hundred and forty years ago. The veteran archæologist, Mr. James Burgess, added to our works of reference a full chronology of India for the modern period since the commencement of European intercourse, thus continuing the previously published work of Miss Duff on the chronology of the Hindu and early Mahomedan periods. Mr. Vincent Smith attempted to deal with the fine arts in this country historically, but his treatment is at times hurried and sketchy, and the work though ambitious by no means fulfills our expectations. In biography, the most noteworthy contribution was the series of memoirs of Anglo-Indians, who have died during the past decade, included in the second supplement of the great Dictionary of National Biography, edited by the late Sir Leslie Stephen and Sir Sidney Lee. Anglo-Indian worthies have been admitted in this supplement rather more liberally than in the former work, and we get in its pages a great deal of information not otherwise accessible. Of individual biographies, the only noteworthy book was a life of Sir Edward Law, for some time our Finance Minister, in which Sir Theodore Morison and Mr. G. Hutchinson gave a readable account of the chequered and varied career of that brilliant man in Greece and Turkey, Egypt and India. Two veterans, Anglo-Indian writers on Indian history, died during the year, Captain Trotter and Mr. Sidney Owen, from the latter of whom came an interesting volume, treating of the fall of the Moghul Empire, and the rise of new nationalities on its ruins.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXCAVATION.

DR. D. B. SPOONER, Superintendent of the Eastern Circle of the Archæological Survey, has written some remarkably candid comments in his report on the subject of excavation, to which too little attention has hitherto been paid. Excavation work, as he asserts, necessarily implies the continued presence in one place of the excavator for a protracted period, if the operations are to be continuously controlled and the records kept up with the exactitude that the modern scientific standards in such work require, and such protracted residence at one site is quite impossible if the excavator is to be at the same time responsible for the upkeep of ancient monuments scattered over four provinces. As Government has now decided to put the responsibility for architectural work upon its architectural expert, research work will be accelerated, as it will prevent the continual overlapping of duties and the duplication of work and touring which were the most conspicuous drawbacks to the old arrangement. The most important excavation work undertaken by the department during the year was that carried out in the citadel of old Vaisali, now known as Raja Bisal ka Garh at Basarh in the Muzaffarpur district, undertaken on the recommendation of Dr. Vogel. Dr. Bloch had previously made experimental excavations at several points within the limits of the ancient fortress and had recovered a very valuable lot of inscribed seals, chiefly of the Gupta period, which proved the interest and value of the site. The level of the ground surface at these points is raised above the general level of the mound and Dr. Bloch had thought that this was possibly due to the presence, in that portion of the site, of the royal residence which is supposed to have been included in the fort area. His digging had not disclosed remains there susceptible of such an explanation, but he found a perfect maze of walls of three apparent periods, and it was abundantly clear that the area had been thickly and repeatedly occupied and that in the Gupta age, at least, it had been the site of something in the nature of Government offices, since many of the seals found there were of an official nature. Dr. Bloch laid bare the occupied level of at least the third or fourth century of the Christian era with traces of older remains here and there and it was obvious that Dr. Spooner started some fifteen or sixteen centuries nearer his goal than he would, had he started at the surface instead of where Dr. Bloch left off. He fears however that, owing to rise of the subsoil water, the most interesting levels of the important citadel of old Vaisali are, generally speaking, now closed to exploration. Results so far are discouraging but Dr. Spooner is in hopes that now the work of his department has been simplified, he will eventually achieve success.

THE OPIUM FARCE.

WHO can be surprised that the British Government by its lamentable display of weakness is rapidly reducing the merchants engaged in the opium trade with China, to a state of despair? Every step they take seems to make the situation worse. The Chinese Government is being sedulously taught that treaties with Britain are not worth the paper they are written on, and that the speeches of Exeter Hall monomaniacs have more weight with a Liberal Government than the indignant protests of British subjects, who are being deprived of their rights. The latest news is that the Government, at Whitehall, has agreed to the inclusion of Chihli and Kwangsi in the list of provinces, to which the importation of Indian opium is prohibited. That is, of course, under the clause of the agreement which provides that no opium shall be conveyed into a province in China, where the cultivation and import of native opium has been suppressed. In spite of the grave doubt as to the sincerity of China in this matter, the Government has not only accepted her protestations in regard to these two provinces, but is actually encouraging China to shut opium out of three provinces more. In official parlance, the Chinese Government is to be informed that the provinces of Hunan, Aubin and Shantung shall be subjected to joint investigation. It goes without saying that the Chinese will be successful in preventing the British half of the Commission from making a genuine and thorough inquiry into the conditions of opium growing and consumption, and it will not be surprising if, encouraged by such copious signs of British weakness, the Chinese officials close these provinces before even the farce of the commission of inquiry has been concluded. And yet some of us sometimes wonder why British prestige is declining in the East.

"MADE IN AUSTRIA."

DR. SPOONER, in his report on exploration work at Basarh, referred to above, notices how very difficult and dangerous it is to base large or positive deductions in regard to the age of finds in the citadel of Vaisali on the mere detail of the depth at which they are made. His seventeen specimens of Nagasarmma's seal were all found within a limited area, it is true. But whereas one of them was only four feet six deep, a few were from twelve to fifteen feet below the surface. They discovered at a considerable depth, an amulet of dark green colour, bearing what appeared to be a religious motto in Arabic, and the unexpected legend "*Made in Austria*"! "But despite this positive evidence," adds Dr. Spooner, "it would seem hazardous to conclude that the house of Habsburg, ancient as it is, ruled in Vaisali before the Mauryahs. There is, however, no doubt about the reading of the inscription."

THE Upper Swat River Canal, including the Malakana Tunnel, is expected to be opened in April 1914, and the Upper Jhelum Canal in the following autumn.

A PRESS *communique* states :—The Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. T. Z. D. Babington, B.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, to the Indian Educational Service as additional Professor of English at the Government College, Rangoon.

The third and last batch of Chinese from Lhassa are now entering British territory. General Chang, with a bodyguard of twenty or thirty men, was still in Chumbi Valley on Tuesday.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Signs of Decay.

BERLIN, JAN. 24.

DURING the course of the last few months, the policy of the French Government seemed to be characterised by thoughtfulness, calm, and stability. The opinion prevailed that France at last had a Cabinet, which would, to her credit in the eyes of foreign countries, pursue its way in uninterrupted concord. And then came a single blast of wind, an unimportant trifle, and the whole structure began to totter.

The Minister of War, M. Millerand, who, by the common consent of friends and foes alike, has performed the duties of his office in a highly satisfactory manner, and has done more for the Army than a number of his predecessors put together, decided to reinstate Lieutenant-Colonel Paty de Clam, a French officer who played a prominent part in the Dreyfus Affair, as an opponent of that unfortunate officer. As a matter of fact, this gentleman, who bore the reputation of being an excellent officer, has not been reinstated in his position in the active army, but has been merely reinscribed on the list of reserve officers for service in case of war. By this action the Minister of War only fulfilled the promise made by his predecessor; as a man of honour, no other action was possible to him, and there exist no special military objections against this, otherwise quite unimportant decision. It seems also quite clear that the Minister was well within his rights in taking such a measure independently, and without consultation with his other official colleagues. Nevertheless, this matter has cost him his portfolio. The Radical Press started a violent campaign against him, and the Ministry bent before the storm. Monsieur Poincare, who, as is well known, is a candidate for the post of President of the Republic, is in want of votes, and votes he must have. He feared that his chances would be adversely influenced by this little matter of the reinstatement of Paty de Clam, and, consequently, he did not hesitate to inform the Minister of War that he disapproved of his action, and could not support him in this matter, if called upon to do so. All the other Ministers, in lively fear of losing their portfolios concurred. Millerand handed in his resignation, which was promptly accepted. In considering this matter, it must not be forgotten that the victim of this intrigue has proved himself to be a man of marked ability. But since French politics have fallen into the hands of cliques of ambitious egoists, men, and not measures, are the important matter.

A similar tendency was shown by an event that recently happened in a totally different domain. A Paris telegram states that Nationalist Deputies are bringing a bill before the Chamber, by means of which the use of the expression "French" is to be forbidden in the following cases: (1) If an enterprise of company have one or more foreign representatives on its Board, if it be a branch of any foreign undertaking or company, if it employs more than 10 per cent. of foreigners on its staff, or if it be not exclusively regulated according to French law; (2) if the goods in question be not produced in France or in the French Colonies by exclusively French undertakings and companies. Any infringement of this law committed by foreigners, and insisted on after due warning has been given, is to be followed by expulsion. Any undertaking or company using the word "French" in its title will be given a period of 6 months, in which to remove the offending word from its regulations, printed papers, etc." A law of this kind will naturally hit nearly all international companies working in France, a severe blow, and there are a number of such companies enjoying an excellent reputation in France. And what is the meaning of this bill? Why, simply that Frenchmen feel themselves personally unable to hold their own with the foreigner. All other means having failed, French patriotism is obliged to fall back upon repressive measures. This desire for special legislation of this kind proves clearly that France is falling behind in international competition. It is an open confession of weakness, and, as it is scarcely likely to render the French more capable, it will only have the effect of driving foreign enterprise from the country, and so injuring its economic development. Progressive countries do not legislate in this manner; laws of this kind are unknown in England and in Germany.

GERMANY'S GOLD IMPORT FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Herr Havenstein, the President of the Reichsbank, has declared it necessary for the gold reserve of the Reichsbank to be kept permanently at a higher figure than has been hitherto been considered necessary. During the last few years the amount of gold stored in the cellars of the Reichsbank, has amounted approximately to 600 million marks, and was, generally speaking, a little higher than the treasure stored in the Bank of England. Recently published statistics concerning the import and export of gold for the year 1912, show that the import reached the sum of 308½ millions, an amount never before attained, whereas the import of the previous year only amounted to 200 million marks. It is true that the export of 109 1-4 million marks was somewhat greater than that of the previous year, when it scarcely amounted to 77 million marks. But the excess of imported gold over the export amounts this year to more than 199 1-4 million marks, whereas last year it only reached 123 3-4 million marks. How much of this gold imported into Germany, is held in reserve by the Reichsbank, and how much is to be devoted to minting purposes is not stated. All this depends on the gold industry consumption, which cannot be accurately estimated, but which has doubtless considerably increased during the last 12 months. If we estimate the gold absorbed for industrial purposes in Germany to-day at 120 million marks, there still remains a balance of 80 million marks as a reserve with which to keep up the currency. But in the opinion of the President of the Reichsbank, this sum is not sufficient; he thinks that the available gold reserve should be as quickly as possibly doubled.

FUTURE OF LIQUID FUEL.

Hitherto it has only been possible to turn the advantages of oil fuel over coal to practical account in America and Russia. It was only in those countries that, owing to the number of springs present, "masut" or crude oil was to be had cheap; in fact it proved cheaper in consumption than coal. This material, which is only found in small quantities in Germany, was rendered more expensive here by means of the duty imposed on it, which duty has now been reduced by 50 per cent. in the case of all oils used in the propulsion of motor vehicles. It is only quite of late years that a by-product of coal-tar has been used as a substitute for the liquid fuel obtained from foreign countries. This is the so-called coal-tar oil, which has a high heating value and has proved itself extremely serviceable for the various purposes hitherto served by "masut". This is a very important matter, as, since the Diesel motor has come more and more into use, especially for marine purposes, liquid fuel has been growing dearer and dearer. But considerable improvements had to be effected in the burners generally used for oil heating before this new material could successfully compete with the high priced "masut". But now a burner has been put upon the market which answers all requirements. Here we have a process by means of which the oil passes into a current of air separating the particles and causing them to revolve, which process is repeated on leaving the burner. This produces an intensive form of combustion, and enables the latter to be easily regulated. Consequently, coal-tar oil used in this manner is quite the equal of "masut" in the production of heat for power purposes.

The invention of this new burner will also enable coal-tar oil to be utilised for smelting. The high cost of "masut" made it impossible for it to compete with solid fuel for this purpose. But coal-tar oil will now not be much dearer than the coal necessary for the same work. At the same time it will have the great advantage of doing away with the highly objectional blisters, pores, and impurities frequently found in castings. Another advantage will be that smelting furnaces heated with coal-tar oil will never require cleaning or freeing from dross. The furnace can be kept in use until the day's work is finished, and can be utilized again the next morning without any preparation. Another great advantage is that all the labour of stoking will be done away with, and this is, indeed, a very important matter. We may now, therefore, expect coal-tar oil to come rapidly into use, and that for smelting purposes it will gradually displace all other forms of fuel.

SCIENCE AND ART IN THE NEW PRUSSIAN BUDGET.

The estimates laid before the Prussian Chamber of Deputies this week, show how much is being done by the Prussian State for the promotion of Science and Art. To quote a few of the different items which are of general interest: first and foremost comes a sum of M. 750,000 to be devoted to increasing the funds available for the Royal Museums. This sum is especially intended to enable our public galleries and collections to compete with those wealthy private individuals who, in ever increasing numbers, are now struggling for the possession of such artistic treasures as come into the market. Although our Royal Galleries cannot hope to struggle against millionaires to whom money is no object, nevertheless, it is a matter of supreme importance that our galleries should have a reserve fund at their disposal, to enable them to take rapid and decisive steps when a favourable opportunity presents itself for acquiring a real bargain. The extra sum thus placed at the disposal of our Berlin Museums shows that the Prussian authorities are alive to their duty in this respect.

A matter of further public interest is the linking up of the formerly independent School of Mines with the Charlottenburg Technical High School, which, as regards engineering students, is already the largest institute of this kind in the world, and, thanks to this addition, will now assume truly gigantic proportions. By thus merging these two institutions into one, new departments will have to be created for the study of smelting and electrical engineering. As in the case of our Universities, the Technical High School has hitherto consisted of six faculties, to which a seventh will now have to be added. The estimates for this year also provide handsomely for the Berlin University. Of great interest is the creation of a special building in which the various Seminaries are to be housed. Our University Seminaries, in which advanced students are more or less individually instructed in the various branches of learning concerned, from a characteristic and valued element of our German educational system, as they encourage independent thought and investigation on the part of the students. Hitherto, all the Seminaries connected with the Berlin University were scattered here and there in the immediate neighbourhood of the Alma Mater, and now they are all to be united in one large new building. Unfortunately, the erection of this new building will do away with the pretty little garden at the rear of the University, which in reality forms a botanical garden on a small scale. But this sacrifice will provide space for an enlargement of the University building itself and as the plan is now being mooted to construct a wide thoroughfare from the University to the great Museum Buildings to be erected later on, we may expect to see this centre of Art and Learning, situated as it is in the heart of Berlin, beautified and enlarged out of all knowledge.

L. ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

(By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.)

The R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie" is expected to leave Bombay, for Aden, at noon, on Sunday, 16th February.

The following arrivals and departures, reported at Bombay are published.

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Capt. H. C. D. Jarrett, 19. Punjabis; Major M. F. Harding, 69th. Punjabis; Capt. C. M. D. Enriquez, 21st. Punjabis; Lieut. H. E. Fooks, Royal Garrison Artillery; Lt.-Col. R. T. R. Laurence, Royal Engineers; Capt. M. C. Baldwin, 2-1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, (The Malaun Regiment); Capt. H. Lewis, 37th Lancers, (Baluch Horse); Capt. C. P. Woodwards, Cantonment Magistrates' Dept.; Capt. H. W. C. Wicks, Seaforth Highlanders, (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's); Major R. C. Barry-Smith, 17th. Cavalry; Capt. J. C. Pears, 4th Cavalry; Capt. C. R. S. Bradley, 4th. Cavalry; Capt. M. A. R. Bell, 54th Sikhs, (Frontier Force); Major A. F. Ferguson-Davie, C.I.E., D.S.O., 54th Sikhs, (Frontier Force).

Departures.—Capt W. F. Bird, Supply and Transport Corps; Capt. F. H. Romilly, 2nd. Bn. The Leicestershire Regiment; Capt. G. C. B. Buckland, 2-8th. Gurkha Rifles; Lt.-Col. E. de V. Wintle, 12th Cavalry.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals:—Lt.-Col. W. B. James, 2nd. Lancers, (Gardner's Horse); Major A. Le P. Smith, 2nd. Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry; Lieut. B. N. Young, 12th. Pioneers, (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment); Capt. M. O. Clarke, Station Staff Officer, Wellington; Major A. M. Fleming, Indian Medical Services.

Departures:—Lieut. E. T. T. Todd, 121st. Pioneers; Capt. T. Kirkland, Royal Field Artillery; Lieut. L. H. King-Harman, Royal Field Artillery; Capt. H. T. Lumsden, 2nd. The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; Capt. A. C. Watson, 7th. (Queen's Own) Hussars; Lieut. D. Finlay, 7th. (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards.

Captain W. L. Meade, 95th. Russell's Infantry, is appointed Attache to the Embarkation Staff with effect from the 1st. of February.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, etc.

STAFF.

Colonel R.A. Carruthers, 59th Rifles, to officiate as General Staff Officer (1), 5th (Mhow) Division.

Captain E.P.A. Melville, 23rd Pioneers, appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Quetta.

Colonel R.G. Strange, R.A., assumed duties of officiating General Staff Officer (1), 9th Division, on 1st February, 1913.

Captain C.W.J. Smith, 29th Punjabis, assumed duties of officiating Brigade Major, 2nd Quetta Infantry Brigade, 28th January, 1913, vice Major Moberly granted leave.

Captain R.C. Dibben, Army Veterinary Corps, on arrival from England, is posted to Secunderabad.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S DYING WISH.

APPEAL FOR HIS COMRADES' DEPENDENTS.

His Widow at Sea Gets News by Wireless.

PARTY GAZETTED AS "KILLED IN ACTION."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 11.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Austen Chamberlain asked whether the Prime Minister had seen Captain Scott's last message, and whether the Government would give favourable consideration to the appeal made by him on behalf of the dependents of those who, in Captain Scott's own words, "have given their lives to this enterprise, which is for the honour of their country."

Mr. Asquith replied: "We all at this moment are under the deep impression created by the reading of Captain Scott's last message, one of the most moving and pathetic utterances in the annals of discovery, the message of a brave, enduring man face to face with a tragic end to a career of self-devoted service. We can only say the appeal will not fall on deaf ears." Mr. Asquith spoke with emotion and his voice was almost inaudible.

The House was much moved.

Lord Curzon will preside at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society to-morrow, to consider the giving of effect to Captain Scott's last wish that the dependents of the dead should be adequately provided for.

Arrangements are being made to hold a memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday.

The Duke of Argyll, Earl Roberts, numerous admirals, Colonial representatives, scientists, and other distinguished persons, announce their support in the carrying out of Captain Scott's wish.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

A memorial service for Captain Scott will be held in St. Paul's on Friday at noon. Lord Curzon will, if possible, head the procession and the Royal Geographical Society and the Admiralty will be officially represented.

ADMIRALTY STATEMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Admiralty has issued a statement expressing profound regret at the death of Captain Scott and his comrades. The statement adds that the circumstances in which they lost their lives prove the constancy and resolution with which they carried out the duty for which they volunteered. Their lordships consider that their loss should be regarded as if they were killed in action. Their story will long be remembered with honour by the Navy.

President Taft has cabled to King George the condolences of himself and his countrymen.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson has also cabled to King George his heartfelt sympathy.

The Lord Mayor is communicating with the authorities with a view to the opening of a Scott Fund.

Messages of sympathy with Captain Scott have been received from foreign and Colonial legislatures in all parts of the world.

GRIEF OF LEADER OF RELIEF PARTY.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The Executive Committee of the British Antarctic Expedition has decided to open a national fund for the relief of the relatives of Captain Scott and his companions.

The *Daily Telegraph* has opened a fund to erect a permanent memorial to the heroes.

The shipowners of Cardiff have decided to erect a statue to Captain Scott.

There is general mourning in New Zealand, where the news was only published yesterday. Surgeon Atkinson, the leader of the relief party which found the bodies, is prostrated with grief, and has gone into the country to rest.

Captain Amundsen, in a cable from New York, referring to the fact that the "Terra Nova" returned to New Zealand last April with Captain Scott's dogs, says he cannot understand why Scott's party decided to haul their own sledges and provisions. Captain Amundsen's party feared to trust the carriage of their provisions to human beings, the dogs holding out long after the men's strength had failed.

Dr. Nansen, in an interview, said he thought that the party were probably attacked by scurvy and exhaustion after their superhuman exertions.

Throughout yesterday night, wireless messages were sent from San Francisco to the steamer "Aorangi," on which Mrs. Scott is travelling. The operators believe that some of the messages must have reached the ship, but the limited range of her installation prevents acknowledgment.

AMUNDSEN'S NEXT EXPEDITION.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Captain Amundsen, discussing the North Pole Expedition, says he hopes to leave San Francisco for the Behring Straits at the end of May. He will build a wall of ice round the "Fram," and settle down for a five years' drift. He will possibly be able to communicate with Alaska by wireless telegraphy, and will also take sledges equipped with wireless apparatus on his dash to the Pole. He hopes that an aviator will volunteer to accompany him.

THE JAPANESE CRISIS.

Rioting Put Down with Cold Steel.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Japanese Cabinet has resigned. Admiral Yamamoto has assumed the Premiership.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Serious rioting has taken place at Osaka, similar to that in Tokio, against the bureaucratic Government. The police quelled the disturbances with drawn swords.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Increase in View of German Bill.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The French Government is seriously considering the strengthening of the Army, notably the Artillery, in view of the projected large increase in German Army.

Col. Dennys, Inspector-General of Civil Hospital, Central Provinces, is proceeding on eight months' leave, and Lieut.-Col. Banatwala, Civil Surgeon, Amroati, officiates.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

Reports of Turkish Victory and Captures.

ENVER'S LEGIONS LANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 11.

The Turks made a sortie from Adrianople on the 9th inst., and captured at the point of the bayonet the Bulgarian position in the Daliden Hills, inflicting severe losses.

The message adds: "Our troops at Chatalja have joined hands at Pataburgas. They attacked the enemy occupying the heights to the west, and captured the Bulgarians, only ten of the latter escaping. Our cavalry has occupied Pighados."

GREAT EXPEDITIONARY COLUMNS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 12.

The greatest importance attaches to the expeditionary column under Enver Bey, comprising about sixty thousand of all arms who were safely landed at Eregli under the guns of the Fleet.

The Bulgarians have apparently retired to the Ergene lines, where there is every prospect of a general engagement. Troops advancing from Chatalja will co-operate with Enver Bey.

Several hundred Circassians were despatched to the coast at Midia, where they were landed to form bands to harass the Bulgarian communications. The first attempt failed, as the men were ambushed and practically wiped out.

CONTRADICTION AT SOFIA.

Heavy Turkish Loss at Battle of Bulair.

SOFIA, FEB. 12.

The Government has issued a statement repudiating the "fables," invented in Constantinople, regarding Turkish victories, and declaring that hitherto only two landings have been attempted by the Turks, namely at Podima and Charkeui, both of which were repulsed.

There has been no important engagement at Chatalja.

With reference to the operations in Gallipoli, the statement declares that the Turks lost over fifteen thousand men in the battle of Bulair, where the Bulgarians had up to then buried 2,500 dead Turks, and three thousand are still scattered on the battle-field.

TURKISH LANDING FRUSTRATED.

King Ferdinand has expressed his warm thanks to the 7th Division, which routed six Turkish divisions, the latter being supported by the fire of the Turkish fleet.

It appears that two Turkish divisions were landed at Charkeui, taking two days to disembark. The Bulgarians, on the morning of the third day, fiercely attacked the Turks, who fled in panic. In the afternoon the Turks regained the shore with difficulty. They were hotly pursued by infantry and cavalry with mountain guns, and the re-embarkation was carried out in the greatest disorder under the guns of the warships, which afterwards steamed away hurriedly.

SOFIA, FEB. 12.

In the fighting at Charkeui on Monday, the Turks lost over one thousand men and the Bulgarians only sixty.

The bombardment of Adrianople continues intermittently.

BULGAR-RUMANIAN DISPUTE.

Authentic Rumour of a Settlement.

BELGRADE, FEB. 12.

The Government organ *Samouprava* announces that the dispute between Bulgaria and Rumania has ended in a compromise.

PARIS, FEB. 12.

France has made urgent representations to Bulgaria to allow French nationals to leave Adrianople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 12.

Hakki Pasha visited the British Ambassador prior to his departure for London. He will break his journey at Vienna to see Count von Berchtold.

KUSTENJI, FEB. 12.

The Turkish ironclad "Assar-i-Tewfik" is badly ashore on the rocks south of Midia. Salvage steamers proceeding to her assistance have been fired on by the Bulgarians, who are holding the coast in strength.

[The "Assar-i-Tewfik" was built at La Seyne in 1868, and reconstructed at Kiel in 1906. Her length overall is 282 feet, breadth 52·5 feet, draught 24, and displacement 5,600 tons. Her engines are of 3,500 indicated horse-power, enabling her to steam at 13 knots. She is armour-plated and armed with three 5·9-inch guns, seven 4·7, six 6 pr. and three 3 pr. She carries a complement of three hundred men.]

CONVERSATIONS WITH SIR E. GREY.

There have been conversations between Sir Edward Grey and Tewfik Pasha on the subject of peace for some days past, but nothing definite has been arranged. It is still felt that no diplomatic development is likely, pending a decisive military action.

A MAGNETIC INFLUENCE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

The "Statesman" publishes the following special cable dated London, February 11:—Adrianople maintains a stubborn resistance. The Bulgarian attack is weakening in the face of heavy losses.

A private letter received in Calcutta, from an active member of the Committee of Union and Progress in Constantinople, states that Enver Bey has galvanised the Turkish people into activity. Recently he disappeared from Constantinople, and no one knew where he was. As a matter of fact, he evaded capture by the Bulgarians narrowly, and entered Adrianople. He remainded there for two days and returned to Constantinople, after extracting a solemn promise from the garrison and the civil population of Adrianople not to surrender in any cricumstances.

FIGHTING IN ABYSSINIA.

Menelik's Captain Provokes a Battle.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Italian despatches report that a regular battle took place at Addis Abeba on February 10th, owing to the Chief of Menelik's Old Guard refusing to resign his command, and defending the place against Lidj Jessu's troops. So far the battle is indecisive.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Artillery Duel in Crowded Streets.

U. S. CONSUL DISLODGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 12.

A battle is proceeding in Mexico. The Federal troops are bombarding four thousand rebels, who are holding the Arsenal.

MEXICO CITY, FEB. 12.

There has been street fighting here before, but a battle employing heavy guns at short range in a densely populated city is a new and startling spectacle. Shells intended for the enemy, four blocks away, frequently lodged in houses a couple of miles distant.

The fighting began at ten yesterday morning. The American Consulate-General was rendered untenable by bursting shells, and the Consul and staff took refuge in the Embassy.

The Federal troops have abandoned the assault on the position of the rebels, largely owing to the latter's seizure of the Young Men's Christian Association building, a seven-storey structure of steel and concrete.

General Diaz has further strengthened his positions by entrenchments in the streets.

The battle continues.

RAILWAYS IN PERSIA.

Concessions to British and Russian Syndicates.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply to Colonel Yate, confirmed the statement emanating from Teheran, with reference to the railway concession which had been granted to a Russian Company in Persia.

He added that a two years' option for the construction of the line from Mohammerah to Khoramabad had been granted to a British syndicate, but details were not yet settled.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

Government Agreeing to Further Restriction.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, said his Majesty's Government had consented to the inclusion of Chihli and Kwangsi in the list of provinces to which the importation of Indian opium was prohibited. Sir John Jordan had been authorised to inform the Chinese Government that Hunan, Anhui and Shantung should be subjected to a joint investigation as early as possible. If the result were satisfactory, the Government would agree to their addition to the list.

CEYLON EXCISE.

Official's Press Interview Called in Question.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Mr. Ferens put a question in the House of Commons, calling attention to an interview with Mr. Thurley, published in the *Ceylon Morning Leader*, and asked why Mr. Thurley had not remained in Ceylon to supervise the reformed Excise scheme, as arranged.

Mr. Harcourt replied that Mr. Thurley, who had denied the truth of the interview, was being asked for further explanations in that connection. Before Mr. Thurley's departure, the policy of the Government had been definitely decided, and it was not considered necessary to retain Mr. Thurley's services for supervising and establishing the new system, which the Government felt, in view of the accumulated information, could be equally well carried out by an officer of junior standing.

THE TODDY QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

In reply to a question by Sir Herbert Roberts, Mr. Harcourt repeated the substance of a number of previous answers with reference to the toddy question in Ceylon. He said he had seen a copy of the Low-Country Products Association's memorial, opposing the increase of license facilities. Mr. Harcourt added, "I shall carefully consider it when received. I am expecting a report from the officer administering the Government regarding the re-sale of toddy rents in the Ratnapura district."

THE RACE IN ARMAMENTS.

British Reply Temporarily Postponed.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day, Dr. Macnamara said that Mr. Churchill considered it better to deal with Admiral von Tirpitz's recent speech when the Estimates were presented, and thus give the position as a whole. In the meantime he desired to express the general feeling of satisfaction at the friendly tone of the recent German discussion.

THE "PERSEUS" CUTTER.

All Hope of Finding her Crew given up.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The Commander of the cruiser "Perseus" telegraphs that the cutter, which recently disappeared in the Persian Gulf, has been given up for lost.

THE LAW OF THE AIR.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Aerial Navigation Bill.

DORJIEFF'S MISSION.

PETERSBURG, FEB. 12.

Dorjieff says he is going to London. He has been charged to inform Russia and Britain of the independence of Tibet, and ascertain their attitude in this connection.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, FEB. 12.

The P. & O. s. s. "Persia" has shipped £150,230 of gold for India.

THE TEA DUTY.

Question of its Remission or Reduction.

LONDON OPINION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

The following cablegrams regarding the tea duty appeared in to-day's *Statesman* from London, dated February 11th:—The question of a reduction or remission of the tea duty is under discussion in the Cabinet. A strong belief prevails that a reduction to twopence may be agreed to, but opponents of the change urge that it is impossible to sacrifice the revenue in view of the cost of the Old-Age Pensions and Insurance Act. It is certain, however, that the Chancellor contemplates a popular Budget. The choice lies between a reduction in the tea duty or the income-tax. The former is favoured for many reasons, especially as the Unionists are making the tea tax a tariff battle-cry.

Indignation is expressed in Mincing-lane at an extraordinary letter in the *Times* newspaper, declaring that a remission of the tea duty would be a national calamity. The writer says that the customs surveyors reject an enormous quantity of tea as unfit for human consumption; and that, if supervision were removed, India, Ceylon, China and Java would flood the market with bad tea. Even now, says the writer, large quantities of rejected tea are shipped to the Continent, and re-shipped here, passed by other surveyors, and let on the market.

SIBPUR GHAT DISASTER.

Government Resolution on the Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12

The Bengal Government has issued a resolution on the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the recent accident at the Sibpur Engineering College ghat.

On the 19th November last a considerable number of passengers from the Royal Botanical Gardens were waiting for a ferry steamer on the pontoon at the Sibpur College ghat, when a dinghy came alongside the pontoon, a number of passengers got in and overcrowded the boat. This made it heel over, and at this juncture a wave, caused by a passing steamer, caught it on the beam and capsized it inwards towards the pontoon. All the passengers were thrown into the water, and eleven persons sank and were drowned.

The Governor-in-Council accepted the finding of the Committee that no serious blame could be attached to the serang of the steamer, or to the manji of the boat. His Excellency thought that the dinghy service was a dangerous means of transport at any ghat for a ferry service, and at the Sibpur ghat it should be discontinued. His Excellency was glad to learn that the Port Commissioners had already taken steps to acquire light draught steamers which would be able to run alongside all landing stages and to reach all pontoons. His Excellency was of opinion that steps should be taken to enable the Port Commissioners to meet the abnormal demand, which the public might make on their ferry service at certain landing stages on the occasion of holidays and festivals. In conclusion, the resolution recommended adequate police arrangements at all landing stages.

OVER SENTENCED.

Law Point in Criminal Case in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 12.

C. H. Browne, managing proprietor of the Oriental Mercantile Co., carrying on business as an auctioneer and commission agent in Sparks-street, was to-day tried by the District Magistrate and a jury of five, on a charge of having, in March last, committed criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,120, the proceeds of the sale of some engineering plant and machinery entrusted to him by Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.

It appeared that the accused had been asked to make over the sale proceeds, but he continually put the complainants off, saying that he was still collecting the outstandings.

The jury found the accused guilty, and the Magistrate sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Counsel for the prosecution (Mr. McDonell) pointed out that the Magistrate could not sentence the accused to more than six months imprisonment.

Mr. Glanville, for the defence, said that the sentence could not stand, and objected to the Court revising it. His Worship said that he would refer the matter to the Chief Court.

EUROPEAN INTERESTS.

Defence Association in Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 12.

Mr. Dudley Myers, who is in Lahore in the interests of the European Defence Association, has been warmly received by the non-official Europeans. Owing to the limited number of the community here, recruitment over a larger area will be necessary before a branch association can be formed.

BRUSH ON THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 12.

A report from Tochi Valley states that on the 10th instant a party of forty Tanis from Afghan territory appeared in the vicinity of Spina Kaisara Post with the intention of attacking it. A picquet from the post, however, came into contact with them, and reinforcements hurried out from the post. The Tanis were driven off, leaving one man dead with his rifle.

SALE OF A RUBBER ESTATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 12.

It has been arranged by the Mergui Crown Rubber Estate, Ltd., to sell the undertaking, and the directors have been authorised to conclude an agreement with a London firm, and to carry out such terms as they deem proper. Ninety thousand pounds sterling is the sale value. Messrs. A. S. Judge, Chief Collector of Customs, Rangoon, J. Wilson, and W. Mackintosh, of Calcutta, have been nominated to represent the shareholders on the board of the proposed new company.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Lord Sydenham's Speech at Junagadh.

A PROSPEROUS STATE.

The following is the full text of Lord Sydenham's speech at Junagadh, of which we published extracts yesterday:—

Mr. Robertson, Minor Nawab Saheb, Mr. Majmudar, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Just three years have passed since I visited Junagadh as the guest of His Highness the late Sir Rasulkhanji. In these years many events have happened affecting the life of India and closely touching that of the State of Junagadh. The coronation ceremony at Delhi was much more than a great Imperial pageant. It fitly symbolized the dominant position of India in the British Empire. The gracious personalities of their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress were revealed to the millions of their Indian subjects, and their words of deep affection found an echo throughout the land. The heart of India was touched as never before in all her long history, and from the people of all races, creeds and classes came spontaneous expressions of loyal devotion to the ancient Throne of Britain. The unique gathering of the Princes and Chiefs assembled to do homage to their sovereign in the city so often ruined by interminable wars and cruel conquests consecrated the era of peace which British Rule has established. For the first time India was moved by a common impulse, stilling faction, and inculcating the great lesson of national unity.

Much has followed, not only in the form of Coronation boons which have not yet attained full fruition, but in memorials erected in all parts of India which will not only remind future generations of an historic event, but will minister to the needs of the poor and suffering. Such a memorial we have met to-day to inaugurate, and in Junagadh no wiser decision could have been taken than to make provision for urgently required and greatly needed medical aid to women while carefully safe-guarding their natural susceptibilities. I note that the institutions ministering to public needs in Junagadh have almost entirely been created by State Funds. It is, therefore, a new departure that, in the case of this Zenana hospital, nearly Rs. 20,000 have been forthcoming from private sources. This is a very gratifying fact which we may trace to the beneficent influences arising from the visit of their Majesties. Her Highness the Bibi Saheb and the sons of the late Dr. Tribhuvandas Motichand Shah and of Pandit Shri Gattalji have set a fine example which, I am sure, will find imitators in the future. Wealth is a great trust involving special responsibilities, and those who possess it can find no more certain source of true happiness than in ministering to the wants of their less fortunate brothers and sisters. There is a wide scope for such well-conceived charity in the State of Junagadh where more schools and dispensaries are greatly needed.

GOVERNMENT'S TASK.

The year of the Durbar brought mourning to the State in the sudden death of the late Nawab Saheb, whose kindness of heart will not be forgotten. It became necessary for Government at once to take action to preserve order and to secure an efficient administration in the interests of the people. I can assure you that this question gave me much anxious thought. In appointing Mr. Rendall in the first instance, Government selected an officer of marked ability who possessed special knowledge of Kathiawar where he was well known. A heavy task fell upon him and upon his successor Mr. Robertson with whose qualities of heart and head I was well acquainted as he was for some time my trusted Private Secretary. The State Departments required complete reorganization. Abuses had crept into the administration which needed redress. Reforms in many directions were essential and the greatest tact was necessary in carrying them out in such a way as to arouse the minimum of opposition. To add at the difficulties of the Administrators, the year 1911 was deficient in rainfall and there was a sharp outbreak of plague while the severe illness of the Minor Nawab Saheb was a cause of great anxiety to us all. Government reposed absolute confidence in the officers chosen, and I was determined that they should be provided with such skilled assistance as they asked for. They have completely justified our confidence and the work that has been accomplished in the two years is a record of successful administrative achievement. It may be that a few individuals have resented the necessary changes; but I am convinced that the vast majority of the subjects of the State fully realise the advantages which have been conferred upon them by the strenuous labours of their British Administrators.

It is a notable fact that the current budget can count upon a record revenue of 39 lakhs and a surplus of 7 lakhs of rupees. The abolition of local coinage, the fluctuations of which entailed hardships upon the poorer classes, must be widely appreciated, while the settled cash assessment and the remission of arrears of 3 lakhs of rupees dating back to the great famine of 1900 will inspire the cultivators with new hopes. The establishment of uniform Customs rates throughout the Mahals, and the prevention of the import of a second duty upon goods which have once paid the levy are important steps in the direction of orderly methods. The encouragement of well irrigation is a distinct boon which will have permanent results, and the reorganisation of the Judicial Department and the Police, with the provision of good Law Courts and Lines, will ensure impartial justice to all citizens and conduce to a higher standard of public order. Railway finance, which was chaotic, has been regularized and fresh construction has been carried out with direct and indirect advantage to the State.

PROVIDENT FORESIGHT.

There is one point on which I wish to lay stress, because it struck me forcibly at the time. In last year's fodder famine, Junagadh was not only able to save its own animals, but to provide valuable assistance to the stricken areas outside the State. This happy result was due to Mr. Robertson's strenuous efforts in getting grass from the Gir, which being an unknown and terrifying part of the country, had not been previously utilized. From this source, the State cultivators obtained a crore of pounds of grass at the nominal rate of Rs. 5 per thousand pounds, while 2·1-2 crores were made available for outside needs. This is not all. On the representation of the Talukdari Settlement Officer, no less than Rs. 40,000 was remitted from the cost of grass supplied to the cattle of Ahmedabad to the great advantage of the poor cultivators of that District. I think that these facts should be remembered, and I am sure that the people of Junagadh will derive satisfaction from the consciousness of ready help given to their brothers outside at a time of need.

Lady Sydenham and I are very glad to know that, in honour of our visit, special remissions have been made of outstanding dues for grass to the cultivators and to the poorer Girasias. I warmly thank the Administrator for this graceful act.

The welfare of the Minor Nawab Saheb has given me much anxious thought. A great future bringing most responsible duties lies before him. This State has resources still undeveloped which can conduce to its prosperity and the happiness of its citizens. It is vitally important that the future Ruler should receive the training best suited to enable to be a real father of his people. In placing him under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Owen, I felt certain that he would be under the best influences. In deciding that he should go to England shortly, I was determined by the consideration that those influences must be continued. I do not wish him to remain long away from India. He must not lose touch of his own country or of the State which he will rule. For the present it is wisest that he should go under the best auspices, and with the motherly care which he will receive from Mrs. Tudor Owen. I cordially join in wishing him a happy stay in England and a safe return, and I hope that I may be able to see him from time to time and to assure myself of his real welfare.

A FAREWELL VISIT.

Lady Sydenham and I warmly thank the citizens of Junagadh for the hearty welcome they have extended to us. We are particularly glad to be able to pay you this last visit and to be associated with a work of mercy testifying to your loving esteem for their Imperial Majesties under whose rule the people of Kathiawar, long distracted by war and disorders, now live in peace and prosperity. To Lady Sydenham, who has striven during her stay in this country to help her Indian sisters, the establishment of this Zenana Hospital is a source of rejoicing. May it bring comfort health and relief from suffering to many in years to come, thus fulfilling its mission of sisterly love.

I know that the civil forces of sedition have found no support in Kathiawar, and that the people of Junagadh feel sorrow and shame at the recent outrage on our common humanity. You will remain true and loyal subjects of the King Emperor and in far away England I shall always think of you as such and remember the great kindness which I have twice received in this interesting and historic city.

I warmly congratulate the Administrator and all who have worked under him on the success of his arduous labours for the good of the State. The fruit of these labours will be more and more apparent as time passes. You will soon lose Mr. Robertson, who will leave a deep mark upon the State administration; but Mr. Rendall will return to you with health restored and will resume the work which he began so well. We wish you all happiness, prosperity and true progress, and in our English home we shall not forget the ceremony of to-day and the good people who made it one of the most charming of our many Indian memories.

FIRE AT ARTHUR-BUNDER.

Four Lakhs' worth of Cotton Affected.

Last night, at about 8 o'clock, the ramosis of the Fire Insurance Companies and the Port Trust, stationed at Arthur-bunder, noticed flames issuing from the piles of cotton bales stacked on the Bunder by the Japanese Cotton Trading Company (of York Building, Wallace-street, Bombay, and in Tokio, Japan). The ramosis at once telephoned to the Fire Brigade stations, and engines from Colaba, the Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleswar, Byculla, and other stations hastened towards the sport. The first of these to reach the scene was the powerful motor engine (No. 7) from Colaba Fire Station, under Mr. Wetting, while Mr. Scully, in charge of a small fire engine in Grants-building had already set to work. Water was pumped from the sea only a short distance away, more than half a dozen hoses being employed, but as the fire had got a good hold, it took nearly an hour's hard work before it was brought under control. The alarm had been given at about 7-30 p. m. and at 9-30 was still smouldering at a little past 10 p. m. Three stacks were affected consisting of about 2,200 bales worth Rs. 175 each, which had been fully insured with Messrs. Graham and Co. About 600 bales were destroyed by fire and almost all the rest of the 2,200 bales (representing a value of nearly four lakhs of rupees) were spoiled by water. As sea water was used, the damage by water was very great. The bales contained only Indian cotton brought by rail from all parts of the country and were intended for shipment to Japan. They were in charge of Mr. S. R. Bomanji, muccadum, whose men arrived on receiving the alarm.

The origin of the fire is not known, but it is rumoured that some children playing with matches had accidentally caused the outbreak. The timely arrival of the steamers prevented its spread to the adjacent godowns and other cotton jethas.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Petition for Re-inclusion in it Rejected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 12.

A Press *communique* states:—The Government of India have, during the last twelve months, received and considered memorials from certain inhabitants of Orissa and of the Sonthal Parganas, and from certain colliery proprietors and landowners in the Manbhum District, and the Dhalbhum Pargana of the Singhbhum District, requesting the re-inclusion of these tracts in the Presidency of Bengal. After careful consideration these memorials have been rejected, since no sufficient justification has been shown for a further re-adjustment of provincial boundaries.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

All-India Competition at Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 12.

In the St. John Ambulance Competitions yesterday, the King-Emperor's Volunteer Shield was won by the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, with 828 marks out of a possible 1,000; the Lucknow Volunteers, Team A, making a good second with 822 marks.

The Lord Hardinge Police Trophy, for which twelve teams competed, was won by the Moradabad team, with 830 masks. Unao, with 820, were the winners of the Hon. Mr. Douglas Straight's Cup for the runners-up.

TENT-PEGGING AT DELHI.

Results of Indian Cavalry Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 12.

The Indian Cavalry Tent-Pegging Tournament was held to-day, and the following are the results—

The tent-pegging in single file was run off first, and the scores were as follows:—For the first two runs 35th Cavalry 42, 22nd 56, 11th Lancers 64, 7th Cavalry 40, 19th Lancers 38, 16th Cavalry 48, Guides 46, 4th Cavalry 38, 27th Cavalry 46, 37th Lancers 54, 31st 42, 14th 50, 38th 44, 18th Lancers 58, 3rd Cavalry 50, 9th Lancers 46, 30th Lancers 44, 12th Cavalry 30, 5th 50, 8th 44, 17th 44, 6th 32, 1st Lancers 40, 15th Cavalry 40.

Four teams ran off the third round, as the others could not possibly win, and the result was the 11th Lancers scored 20, making a total of 80; the 18th 20, total 78; the 35th 22, total 64. The 11th won.

In tent-pegging by sections all the same regiments ran off two rounds and the 11th Lancers, 6th Cavalry and 13th Lancers had to run a third round for the decision, when the 11th made up their total score to 48, 6th Cavalry 46, and 30th Lancers 44. The 11th thus won this also.

POONA RIFLE-SHOOTING.

Divisional Central Rifle Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 12.

The Poona Divisional Central Rifle Meeting has been fixed to take place this year between the 3rd and 8th March. It is notified in Divisional Orders that British competitors will be attached to the 2nd Dorsets and the Indian competitors to the 105th Maharattas during the meeting.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

TURKEY'S TROUBLES AND INDIAN MOSLEMS.

INDIAN MAHOMEDANS are busy expressing deep sympathy with Turkey in her troubles, and we see that Hindus have been fraternizing and condoling with them. It is quite natural on the part of Orientals to view with dismay the downfall and humiliation of an Oriental State and people. But the attitude of Moslems, as manifested at some of their meetings, is not unexceptionable. A proposal was made at Calcutta to boycott all European goods, not excepting articles of British manufacture, and it has recently been revived in the same quarter. It is clear that the Mahomedans are not satisfied with the policy of Great Britain in relation to Turkey in her present plight. That policy is one of strict, and, as may be claimed by the Ministry, of benevolent, neutrality. Many Moslems, however, refuse to believe in her benevolence, and they will not be perfectly satisfied with anything short of the active interference of England on behalf of Turkey. Resolutions have been passed at Moslem meetings complaining that England is regardless of the feelings of eighty millions of her loyal subjects in India. I am willing to believe that these are but occasional aberrations springing from the anger and excitement of the moment, and that, when our Moslem fellow-subjects revert to their normal frame of mind, they will be in a position to revise some of their judgments. We may be sure that in their calmer moments they will perceive the futility of the boycott proposal. Indeed, the ultimate failure of the experiment in Bengal, although it had the advantage of being tried during the white heat of the Partition propaganda, might have warned them against its renewal. I do not think the movement would be fair, especially in regard to Great Britain, and I do not think that, if seriously started, it would be agreeable to the general sense of the community. It cannot possibly succeed; but supposing it did, it would hit hard all round, Mahomedan merchants and traders not least of all. It is, no doubt, incumbent on the Government to give due weight to the feelings of their subjects, and the Mahomedans cannot fairly say they have failed to receive their proper meed of sympathy from the authorities in India. But it may not be always just, nor always possible, for the rulers to meet the wishes of any section of their subjects, and the difficulty is intensified a hundredfold when they hold sway over a world-wide empire, comprising a multitude of races, communities and creeds, and a bewildering variety of interests. In the situation which has arisen in Europe, England must take into account forces and factors in determining her policy, which can have no possible bearing on the sentiment of a particular class or community throughout the Empire. If, then, this policy is not in harmony with the wishes of the Mahomedans they may regret it, but they must recognize that it cannot be helped. Their appeals, and protests, and complaints overlook the international obligations of England, and the necessity of squaring her policy to the currents of European politics.

FORMER GLORY.

As an Oriental myself, I feel deeply for the troubles of Turkey. But, if we survey the situation with strict impartiality, we cannot escape the conclusion that she has brought on her own fate by centuries of misgovernment. Her administration has been corrupt and effete, and her policy in relation to the subject-races might have been more just and humane and tolerant. The distinctions which were observed between the Turk and the Christian were galling, and the Christian was weighed down by a number of civil disabilities. If I am right in discerning an analogy of circumstances between the British Empire in India and the Turkish Empire in Europe, I think that, if Turkey had adopted the policy followed by England in India, she might have been able to consolidate her power and win the obedience and appreciation of the subject-races. They were brought under her rule by her superior might, and at the height of her powever she held her Christian neighbours in awe. When her glory was at its zenith in the reign of Sulayman the Great, she had command of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, of both the Northern and Southern shores of the Black Sea, and of a large part of Austria-Hungary. I do not refer here to her vast territories in Asia, Africa and Arabia. If Turkey had known how to rule, her empire in Europe would not have all but vanished, and her sway would not have been reduced, as it threatens to be, to a little strip of territory round Constantinople. Her weakness is now her greatest security for her foothold in Europe. The jealousy and conflicting interests of the Great Powers will secure her the command of the Straits, which, so long as they are under her, form a sort of neutral zone, a no-man's dominion.

CAUSES OF DECLINE.

WHAT are the causes of the decline and fall of this splendid empire? The vital causes may be traced to misrule, injustice and unequal laws. The policy of ruthless domination cannot prevail for ever. Nature must rebel; the accumulated horrors of injustice and oppression must cry up to heaven, and the day of reckoning must come in the end. All attempts at the reformation of Turkey have ended in failure. In pursuance of the traditional policy of England in favour of Turkey, Sir Stafford Canning, the great Elchi at the Porte in the middle of the last century, made a heroic attempt to reform Turkey from within. Rashid Pasha, one of the most enlightened of her statesmen, promulgated a sort of Magna Charta, whereby many of the anomalies and disabilities in the administrative and judicial system, especially in regard to the subject-races, were abolished. But the reforms were only on paper, and were swept away with the fall of Rashid. The efforts of Sir Stafford met with no better success. With the establishment of the constitution, great hopes were entertained by Europe of the reform of Turkey, but, if the reports of presumably impartial writers were to be believed, the subject nationalities found themselves in a worse plight than before, and fondly recalled the days when Abdul Hamid was king. If the Turks had learnt the art of ruling the subject-races with justice and wisdom, if their policy had been as discreet and statesmanlike as that of the British in India, it might have been possible for them to build their empire in Europe on the firm and secure basis which can be supplied even by a fairly righteous and beneficent rule. The small Christian States, owning the suzerainty of Turkey as the Paramount Power, might have found it to their interest to throw in their lot with her, and have remained as true to her as the native states of India are to the British connection. It might have been a powerful confederacy able to offer successful resistance to the out-

side world. It is true that Turkey had subsequently to reckon with strong and ambitious neighbours who kept pressing hard upon her. But they grew stronger as her own power relatively declined, and thus it was that she was subject to continual confiscations, until a miserable remnant is now left of her vast possessions in Europe. If she had marched with the times, and promoted the well-being, moral as well as material, of the people committed to her charge, she might have been one of the great powers of Europe, and Russia and Austria, however powerful, would not have dared under one pretext or another, to pursue their policy of spoliation.

Then, what is the moral of it all?

THE MORAL. It is a lesson to all Oriental kingdoms to make haste to put their houses in order, and be sufficiently strong to be respected by their neighbours. They must establish, in the first place, a good, beneficent, well-ordered government, and must be open to enlightenment from the West. There is no room for inefficient nations in the economy of the civilized world. If they do not manage things properly themselves, there will be someone else to do it for them. Turkey has still a considerable empire in Asia, and she may yet take a warning and set about strengthening and developing it. China had been sleeping for ages, until she was first aroused by a hard knock she received on the head from Japan. She has received more blows since then from other quarters, and these rude buffetings have opened her eyes to the prospect of a new heaven and a new earth. If Turkey profits likewise by the lesson she has received, she will yet be able to maintain her position as the most important State of Islam. She may draw a moral, suited to her own circumstances, from the fiery speech delivered by the German Emperor on the occasion of the centenary celebrations of the rising of the German nation after Napoleon's domination. "The Prussian people," he said, "had lost the faith of their fathers after the death of Frederick the Great, and when the great ordeal came in 1806, there was a collapse, such as the world had hardly seen. That was the judgment of God. Afterwards, the oppressed and dismembered nation rose in the fear of God, and carried all before it." This only means that the laws of God cannot be broken for long with impunity, and that it is righteousness—righteousness permeating the administration and the people living under it—that exalteth a nation. Good government renders it to the interest of the subject-races to live under it. Their contentment is the surest guarantee of its permanence, and it supplies the strongest motive, as it does in India, for the loyalty of the people.

DION.

CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the Bank's registered office, No. 7 Green-street, Fort Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, bar.-at-law presiding.

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the directors' report, and the balance-sheet of the Bank ending 31st December 1912 (which has been already published in this columns) said: Gentlemen.—I presume I may take it for granted that the directors' report, balance-sheet, and profit and loss account may be taken as read, and while doing so I must congratulate you on the satisfactory results of the working of your Bank during the past year, notwithstanding the keen competition now prevailing. The business of the bank has been steadily increasing, and you will observe from the balance-sheet that your working funds have increased this year by nearly 16 lakhs, which shows that your Bank is maintaining the confidence of the public. Your reserve fund now amounts to Rs. 32,500, but I trust it will be considerably increased in due course. Great care is taken in all the departments, and particularly in the advances made against safe securities. A branch of the Bank has been opened at Lucknow, which is now progressing. In conclusion, gentlemen, I think we have reason to be well satisfied with the general progress of the Bank, and I trust, with your co-operation and support, it will be well maintained. I feel sure that my co-directors, as well as you gentlemen, will join me in expressing that our best thanks are due to Mr. Jaffer Joosab a keen business man, who is working with all his heart and soul for the success of this bank.

The Board is perfectly satisfied with his ability and other qualifications necessary for successful management.

Sir Balchandra Krishna having seconded the motion, the proposal was carried unanimously.

Mr. Trikamral Dalpatram moved and Mr. Tulsidas Jagjivandas seconded, that the dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1912, at the rate of 6 percent be paid to the shareholders; which was duly passed.

The Hon. Sardar Sydely El. Edroos and Dr. C. V. Patel being re-elected directors for the ensuing year Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, in proposing that Messrs. N. R. Mistry and A. C. Rice be appointed auditors for the current year, laid before the meeting the statistics of the Bank's work, saying that the institution had made excellent progress in its various aspects. The working capital had been increased by nearly 16 lakhs. The satisfactory results were due to the economical and strictly watchful management of their competent and energatic manager, Mr. Jaffer Joosab. The speaker had been watching the progress of the Bank with keen interest, for he had had the privilege of being on its Board at its very start. Unfortunatly, time did not permit him to continue his office as Director, but all the same he was glad to see its excellent results. It was said that the people of India had a tendency to hoard their wealth, and that was the reason why he commended people of this country to support such Swadeshi institutions.

The proposal was carried, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SAFETY AT SEA.

Rules relating to life-saving appliances on board ship in substitution for those at present in force have been made by the Board of Trade and are now issued. The rules are to come into force on March 1, but such requirements as involve structural alterations to the ship are not to apply until November 1. It will be remembered that Draft Rules were submitted to the Departmental Committee on Boats and Davits, whose report was recently published, and that the committee made certain recommendations. The rules provide that all foreign-going passenger steamers shall carry lifeboats in such number and of such capacity as shall be sufficient to accommodate the total number of persons carried, or which the ship is certified to carry, whichever number is the greater. It is provided that the davits shall be suitably placed to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade, but the only restriction respecting the storage of boats in the after part of the ship, which was entirely forbidden in the draft rules, is that the boats on being lowered into the water must not be brought into dangerous proximity to a propeller. In view of the recommendations of the committee in favour of pontoon rafts, it is noteworthy that the Board of Trade take power in general, or in any particular case, to accept any boat, raft, buoyant, apparatus, or other life-saving appliance in lieu of a life-saving appliance required by the rules, subject to such conditions as they may impose, if they are satisfied that under those conditions it will be as effective as the appliance required by the rules.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Insanitary Buildings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. Orr, the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, and closely following him up Mr. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner, says that the new Municipal Building Bye-laws that have come into force these last three years are so very badly defective, that the new buildings constructed under them are found insanitary and that the bye-laws, therefore, should be overhauled radically with the central and and main object of enforcing "one standard of light and ventilation all over Bombay and that standard is the 68-degree standard." To test this statement the Commissioner was asked to report as to "how many new buildings have been erected in the city since the new Building Bye-laws were brought into operation, and how many of such newly constructed buildings were insanitary." In answer the Commissioner refrained from giving the number of the new buildings, but only made mention of about eighteen buildings as insanitary, of which only eight were buildings entirely newly built, eight were rebuilt, that is to say, old buildings had undergone changes, and two "not built" but proposed to be built. These are data evidently too insufficient for one to jump to the definite conclusion of condemning the present BUILDING BYE-LAWS. Besides, the eight "insanitary" buildings remain to be inspected. Hence the fair proposal was that the Commissioner should furnish a complete list of the new buildings constructed under the new building bye-laws with their streets and numbers, pointing out those of them that are insanitary. The Commissioner and his supporters withstand this proposal. It should appeal to anybody that unless the public have the necessary information given them, their grave suspicion and antipathy cannot but be awakened. It is only very natural that wherever information is sought to be withheld, strong doubts prevail as to what one hears and what facts might be. You might be pleased to concede, Sir, that the public have a right to know exact facts to their satisfaction in matters that directly and seriously concern them. Sweeping assertions from a tongue, however glib, or from a pen, however clever, cannot avail. Unless therefore the complete list above mentioned is given out there is to be a general disbelief in the talk of a clique. If informative facts do exist, why suppress or withhold them under the excuse of "great trouble" or "large order?" I am more than sceptic that to make out the complete list there would be anything like great trouble entailed, because the applications with plans attached for all the new buildings constructed during the last three years under the new building bye-laws must be there so regularly filed. If there be a great apprehension of trouble to make out the list it means that no trouble has been taken so far of ascertaining the number of the new buildings that are insanitary and that the conclusion that buildings put up under the new bye-laws are insanitary is an haphazard and unwarrantable conclusion. But if the condition and the number of insanitary buildings have been ascertained, then the trouble has been taken and the information required is there, and there could be no objection to give it to the public who are the most concerned in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

Feb. 7.

Bungalows for the New Delhi.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After reading the Press "communique" printed in several papers stating the Committee's decision regarding the designs for residences in the new capital, I was extremely surprised on visiting the exhibition the other day at Hindu Rao's house on the Ridge, to find that, although the exhibition was disappointing, taken as a whole, there were a considerable number of drawings which displayed no small amount of merit. The premiated drawings in the class of bungalows costing Rs. 20,000 (No. 65) were excellent examples of the style of a bungalow developed under Sir Swinton Jocob. The drawings themselves were masterly specimens of careful draughtsmanship. The premiated drawings in the class of bungalow costing Rs. 15,000 (No. 25) were a very sensible and straightforward example of simple English domestic work adapted to Indian requirements. For a really cleverly arranged plan, No. 64 in section "A," would be hard to beat, this being for the larger type of bungalow costing Rs. 40,000. The elevations submitted by this competitor were also good, but it is a pity that the finish of the drawings was somewhat hasty and sketchy. No. 23, in the same class of bungalow, was also an excellent example, the author having shown a thorough grasp of the problem before him. The same remarks may be also applied to No. 51 A., another design also in the same class. Sections B. 1 and B. 2 have several very satisfactory designs, amongst which we may site a very clever treatment of simple Italian Renaissance in the competitor's work No. 3. Also No. 51 D. 51 C., 51 B., and No. 24 in section "C." No. 51, F. is an excellent design, the elevation of which is both simple and scholarly. Nos. 51 E., 49 B. and 42 are all worthy of note, as is also No. 26. In section "D." No. 45 displays a most happy combination of originality and restraint. In No. 51 G. the competitor has chosen a Dutch feeling in his plan and elevations, the latter being exceedingly interesting; whilst No. 51 H. is a very successful treatment of Mogul principles.

There are many further drawings in the exhibition, which might also call for favourable comment, but the above few will show that in spite of the exhibition being on the whole somewhat disappointing, there were still, at the same time, a large collection of drawings of no mean merit, and which, one would have thought, should have come in for some form of favaurable comment from the Committee of Judges.—Yours etc.,

K.

S. J. HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

1st Brahmins beat 2nd Sappers and Miners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 12.

The first game in the semi-finals of the Southern Indian Army Hockey Tournament was played this afternoon between the 1st Brahmins and the 2nd Sappers and Miners. It proved to be very much more even and exciting than yesterday's match, and was witnessed by an enormous concourse of enthusiastic Indian spectators.

The 1st Brahmins led off with three goals in fairly rapid succession, their opponents responding with two before half time was piped. After that a great battle ensued, the Sappers making desperate efforts to equalise and succeeding, but only on a foul. The Brahmins won the game by 3 goals to 2.

Col. Roe and the officers of the Sappers and Miners were "at home" to a large company o friends. f

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday, the 15th February. All entries must reach the Honorary Secretary, Sailing Committee, before 6 p.m. on Thursday:—

A Class, start at 3-30 p.m. Course: Committee Vessel—Light Ship Port—S. Karanja Port—Committee Vessel. 15·1 miles.

Metre Class, start at 3-40 p.m. Course: Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—S. Karanja Starboard—Sunk Rock Starboard—Committee Vessel. 9·6 miles.

B Class, start at 3-20 p. m. Course: Committee Vessel—N. Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel.

C Class, start at 3-10 p.m. Course: Committee Vessel—S. Karanja Port—P. and O. "B" Buoy Port—Committee Vessel. 9·28 miles.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial assure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Sir Swinton Jacob is not expected to come out to India earlier than next November.

In connection with the question of general improvements in the Telegraph Department, it has been decided to instal "creed-printing" between Calcutta and Rangoon.

It is stated that financial considerations will probably persuade the Delhi experts to pronounce in favour of a southern site while popular opinion declares for the site now occupied by the Ridge.

Mauritius now wants co-operative credit societies. Mr. S. W. Wilberforce, the Divisional Judge of Multan, who has been deputed to initiate the colony in the methods of co-operative credit, leaves Multan on the 19th instant.

The new cable between Colombo and Penang will be finished by July. The other landing licenses have not yet been obtained but the whole cable from Suez to Hongkong will, it is expected, be completed early in 1914 at the latest.

The latest issue of the Indian Army List shows Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught as Colonel-in-Chief of the Supply and Transport Corps. His Royal Higness's date of appointment is the 10th December, 1912.

The Madras Government have passed orders, sanctioning a grant not exceeding Rs. 28,100 towards the cost of extending the building occupied by St. Patrick's Civil and Military Orphanage, Adyar.

There is a great demand in India for old clothes and a large number of bales of these "cast-offs" are shipped every week from London for India. The old clothes find their way into the homes of the Indian labourers. Military coats find the readiest sale. The trade, however, is not very well organised.

A conference will be held at Delhi early in March to discuss the advisability of instituting a college for the higher education of pupils from the four Rajkumar Colleges. At present a post-diploma course is held only at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Efforts are being made to secure the presence at the conference of as many Ruling Chiefs as possible.

Sir Rider Haggard apparently has a horror of long railway journeys. A representative of a Ceylon contemporary, asked him whether he would return via Ceylon, when he said:—"Yes. I don't expect I shall go back the other way. I like to stick to the sea. I couldn't face four days' rail journey from Calcutta, and that is why I came round by water.

Smokers may derive consolation from the fact that Dr. Weneck, of the Imperial Institute of Berlin, is of opinion that tobacco is fatal to the cholera germ. An Indian correspondent says: "In Guntur District I notice that in the tobacco-growing taluqs, where the riots' systems must be saturated with nicotine, in spite of bad water, cholera is almost unknown, while in the rice-growing parts epidemics are quite common, though the water in the delta islands is said to be good."

We understand that in connection with the reorganization of the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, an important despatch has been sent Home recommending a complete separation of pure audit from treasury duties. It is expected that an Auditor-General will be appointed for the control of audit only, and a Currency expert will be selected to look after currency banking, and other purely financial matters. Possibly these changes will be brought into operation from the next financial year.

At a Committee Meeting of the Passara Planters Association, Ceylon, held on the 25th January, the following resolution received the hearty support of the meeting, and was carried unanimously: "That the time has now arrived when the public should unanimously call upon Government to import all the coolly labour required by them, and, therefore, take their fair share of the outlay and high rates borne by private parties." The proposer pointed out that it was quite time that the Ceylon Government again kept up an adequate pioneer force for the carrying out of all railway construction and P. W. D. works.

Japanese vernacular journals are giving currency to a report that according to a private letter received by a British subject in Tokio, the Prince of Wales will visit the Far East and is to leave England in the summer of next year, the journey lasting nearly six months. In this connection, an anonymous diplomat is quoted to the effect that, if the trip really takes place, the Prince may visit Japan in November, to be present at the Coronation, when not only will the Japanese Court be much gratified but the diplomatic relation between the allied countries will be further consolidated as a result of the visit.

The price of Java tea in Persia has risen considerably and it is expected that this will turn the Persian consumer to Indian teas. Java tea is very popular in Persia, but then as security of roads round about Bunder Abbas has seriously interfered with its imports. Captain H. V. Biscoe, Consul at Bunder Abbas, is of opinion that it is possible Indian tea ranging from eight to twelve annas a pound might find a market in Persia. "It would require pushing," he says, "and probably a certain amount of initial expenditure, to stand any chance of success. It should be supplied in 5 or 10 lb. packets in chests of 40 lbs."

Like the American, the Persian has a sneaking regard for some mysterious reason, for green tea. The Persian thinks that the green tea is "the real stuff," while the black tea is impure. The people require to be taught a thing or two about tea. Strange to say, no serious attempt has so far been made by our Indian tea merchants to secure the Persian market for themselves. There is, of course, very little scope in Persia for the finer grades. Here as elsewhere, cheapness is the first consideration with the Persians. The truth is they cannot afford to pay for tea of the best quality.

Murree sets an example to all India in the matter of the proper care of dogs. Additional Bye-laws have been framed to come into force on April 1st and they "provide that every dog kept for more than nine days within the limits of the Municipality must be registered at the Municipal Office the registration fee being one anna per dog; every dog registered must wear a collar and metal badge in token of its having been registered; dogs found not registered; or not wearing such token will be detained at the Veterinary Hospital for ten days at a charge of annas 5 a day and if the dog is not claimed then or if the fees remain unpaid, it will be destroyed or otherwise disposed of. The fine for breach of these bye-laws may extend to Rs. 20 and Rs. 2 for every day after the first when the breach continues."

At a meeting held in Bangalore Mr. J.T.R. Stark, Chairman of the "Mutual Education Association," explained that, under the Education Insurance Scheme which the Association had inaugurated some ten years ago, by a payment of Rs. 30 per month, parents could ensure a sum which would in three years yield an endowment sufficient to ensure their children being given a higher education. The Association already had a surplus of over Rs. 60,000 and was in a position to meet all probable calls. It was explained that, if the insured child died the policy could be transferred to another child or the insurer could receive his money back with 2 2-3 per cent. interest. At the same meeting, the Rev. Pakenham Walsh, M.A., Principal of Bishop Cotton Boys' School, announced that he had received intimation that an Association had recently been formed in England whose object it was to encourage parents to send their children Home for an English education at certain well-known schools at reduced rates.

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SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Quite a number of people managed to get down to the first of the Big Meetings at Mahalukshmi yesterday, although it is highly probable that few succeeded in bringing away more money than regrets. The weather was all that could be desired, and the few representatives of the fair sex who are wont to grace the Bombay Races proper, certainly made the most of the occasion. There was, however, a deplorable lack of enthusiasm in the appreciation of what little actual racing was provided. In sooth, there was little stimulus, for in two races only were we treated to anything like a finish. In spite of easy wins, it must be stated, however, that the majority of punters failed to back the winner. This was no doubt due to the fact that Evans, perhaps our most successful jockey, recorded no single win outright although he dead-heated on one occasion. In justice to Evans, however, it is necessary to state that in the first race he met with a nasty accident which would have deterred many from further riding. As it was, he was limping badly throughout the after noon. So also was Pratt, Evans met with his misfortune in the first race at the bend, where he was endeavouring, in company with Ferguson on Raspberry, to overtake Polish, who had taken the lead early on. In the scramble round the bend there was a crush and bustle, and when it was all over, Raspberry and Polish were seen fighting out every inch till a few lengths from the finish, where Malster, who had been carefully biding his time, came up to win by a neck. There were only eleven tickets on the winner, with a result that can be imagined. In view of Malster's running last week this is somewhat surprising.

Lord Carlyon started hot favourite for the second race and soon went ahead of a strung out field, with Pretty Good Sort a valiant but innocuous second. After rounding the bend, however, Sugar Loaf came up and ran with ease into second place.

In the New Plate Old China, who on the three occasions on which he has turned out this season, has run so consistently, was steadily backed. But Hama came up on the rails, and with Principal, who appears to be a sprinter, pure and simple, beaten at four furlongs, Dhondee brought his mount home without apparent effort.

It is interesting to note that two native jockeys were successful to-day, while last season only one succeeded in getting a place during the whole of the five days. On that occasion Kamad won the Worli Plate. Whips or no whips, there are now some native jockeys who can be depended on to win races.

Beckmesser started a hot favourite for the Bombay City Plate, and won in the easiest fashion. Loki raised hopes among his backers up to the bend, but when it came to actual racing, one never saw Loki. Last Call plodded steadily in the wake of the field all round, and showed his inability to concede so much weight to horses like the well-mounted Beckmesser. As a matter of fact, Brown was looking round shortly after rounding the bend.

The Dealers' Plate provided a race. Gowahajmer, the boiling favourite, led, was beaten, and came again a few lengths, and certainly roused the spectators from a justifiable lethargy. At first the backers of Thulfa had visions of great riches, but the horse was beaten for pace and could not cope with the dead-heaters in the straight. This race had a cruel sequel. The prices ordinarily put up were Rs. 45 and Rs. 235-8 for Gowahajmer and Lord Durham respectively, and many of the fortunate ticket-holders only noticed the revised figures very late on.

The Vellard Plate was a procession headed by Kismet II, and Ferguson's mount paid Rs. 132 for a place.

The same jockey brought off another coup in the last and final punters' heart-breaking race. In very truth, Zoolphokarr is a great sprinter.

THE FORT PLATE.—3-15 p.m. Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over, since 31st March 1910; 14 hands to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1910, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races value, Rs. 50 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 4lbs.; of Rs. 3,000 or over, 7lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Maidens, 4lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Abdoola Faras' Malter, 8st. 6lbs.....Duller 1
Mr. Lion's Polish, 8st. 11lbs.....A. Kuhn 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Raspberry, 8st. 5lbs. Ferguson 3
Mr. Lion's Ream, 7st. 6lbs.....Harrison 4

ALSO RAN:—Baloz, 9st. 12lbs.; Master Bill, 9st. 9lbs.; Solar Star, 9st.; British King. 8st. 10lbs; Best Chance, 8st. 2lbs.; Beynazeer, 8st.

THE RACE.—Polish early on took the lead, but Raspberry came up at the bend and a neck-and-neck race ensued up the straight. Malster lying handy, however, spurted in the last few lengths, to win by a neck, a neck between second and third, one and a quarter lengths between third and fourth.

TIME:—1min. 20 2-5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 1,234-8 for win; places Rs. 96 Rs. 15-8, Rs. 44-8.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—3-45 p. m. Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 400 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. For horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1910, or since that date flat races of any value of the aggregate of Rs. 6,500 or over. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1910, of a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over: once 5lbs. twice 10 lbs.; oftener, 16lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 4lbs. Horses which after landing have not won flat race value Rs. 50 or over if landed after 1st September 1912, 3lbs.; after 1st October 5lbs.; after 1st November, 7lbs. (not accumulative); in addition to landing allowance in general conditions. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s Lord Carlyon, 9st. 1lb.....Brown 1
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Sugar Loaf, 9st. 4lbs. A. Kuhn 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' Pretty Good Sort, 9st. 1lb. Hoyt 3
Mr. F. M. Garda's Macann, 9st. 6lbs.....Pratt 4

ALSO RAN:—Transmigration 8st. 7lbs.; Prima Donna 7st. 4lbs.

THE RACE:—The field strung out, and Lord Carlyon went to the front, winning easily. Sugar Loaf waited on Pretty Good Sort, and passed easily into the second place. Won by six lengths. 1 1-2 length between second and third, and same length between third and fourth.

TIME:—1 min.

Tote paid Rs. 15-8 for win, places Rs. 12 and Rs. 20.

THE DEALERS PLATE.

Rs. 2,000 to winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third. For Arabs, W. A. reduced, 12lbs.: Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1910, of a flat race, value Rs. 1,000 or over, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 14lbs. Winner since the above date of flat races value as above of aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over 4lbs.; of Rs. 10,000 or over, 10lbs.; in addition to above penalties. Allowances Maidens, 4lbs. Ponies, 14 hands or under, 4lbs.

Mr. Lion's Lord Durham, 8st. 5lbs...Evans 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Gowahajmer, 7st. 7lbs. Ferguson 2 } Dead heat.
Messrs. A. A. Rehman and D. Cowasji's Terror, 8st. 12lbs.....A. Kuhn 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Tajilmulook, 10st. 11lbs. Hill 4

ALSO RAN:—Regent, 8st. 9lbs.; Thulfa, 8st. 6lbs.; Guinea Merchant. 8st. 5lbs.; Singer, 8st. 5lbs.; Golden Ducat, 7st. 12lb.

THE RACE:—Tajulmulook led out, but was soon displaced by Regent. Thulfa, who was always prominent, got the rails at the bend, but Gowahajmer, closely attended by Lord Durham, came away. A good race resulting in a dead-heat for first place, 3 lengths between second and third, and 1 length between third and fourth. Stakes were divided.

TIME:—1 min 53 secs.

Tote paid:—On Lord Durham Rs. 45-8 for win, and 23-8 for a place. On Gowahajmer Rs. 12 for win, and Rs. 13 for a place. Place dividend on Terror was Rs. 32-8.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—5-15 p. m. Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third. For Arabs, W. A. reduced 12lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1910 of a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over once, 4lbs; twice 7lbs.; oftener, 14 lbs. Winner since the above date of flat races value as above of aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over 4lbs.; of Rs. 10,000 or over, 10lbs; in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Maidens, 4lbs. Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs. Distance:—About 1 mile (1 mile scale.)

Mr. Kelso's Beckmesser, 8st. 11lb.....Brown 1
Mr. J. Crawford's Bachelor's Knot, 7st. 10lbs. Duller 2
Mr. F. M. Garda's Bombastic, 7st. 13lbs...Pratt 3
Mr. Gussy's Valerius, 7st. 10lbs.....Ferguson 4

ALSO RAN:—Last Call 9st. 3lbs. and Loki 8st.

THE RACE:—Loki led for time the others being well together. At the bend Beckmesser went on to win as he liked. Won by 2 lenghts, a head between second and third and 3-4 length between third and fourth.

TIME:—2 min. 11 2-5 sec.

Tote paid Rs. 14 for win; places Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 27.

THE NEW PLATE—4-15 p.m. Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 750 to the second, and Rs. 350 to the third. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st July 1912; 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Landing allowance clause does not apply. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. A. Nanji's Hama, 7st. 10lbs.....Dhondee 1
Messrs. D. S. Mehta and M. H. Sharabali's Old China, 7st. 13lbs.....Ruiz 2
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's Principal, 9st.....Evans 3
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Jawan, 7st. 4lbs....Mujee 4

ALSO RAN:—Kader Beg, 8st. 8lbs.; Rummy, 8st. 8lbs.; Young Mooreed, 8st. 5lbs.; Scorn 8st. 2lbs.: Zigomar, 8st. 2lbs.; Malayeb, 6st. 6lbs.

THE RACE:—Scorn jumped off in front, but almost immediately fell back into the last place, Rummy taking the lead. Principal raced with Rummy at the bend, but soon dropped behind and Hama came along to win easily from Old China, who had come through his field. Won by 2 lengths, 1 1-2 length between second and third, and 2 1-2 lengths between third and fourth.

Time 1 min. 7 2-5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 200-8 for win, Places Rs. 19, Rs. 12, Rs. 12-8.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—5-45 p. m. Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 400 to the second, and Rs. 200, to the third. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1910. Distance—about 1 mile.

H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's Kismet II 6st. Poortoosingh 1
Mr. H. L. Fraser's Glengarry 7st. 6lbs....Ferguson 2
Mr. W. H. Walmsley's Meddling 9st. 8lbs. Robinson 3
Mr. J. C. Smith's Lancasterite 6st.....Duller 4

ALSO RAN:—Silver Memory, 7st. 5lbs.; Bambino, 6st. 8lbs.

THE RACE:—Kismet led all round, and although he only won by a length, this could have been increased. One length between second and third, 4 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1min. 45secs.

Tote paid Rs. 153 for win; places Rs. 46 and Rs. 132.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—6-15 p.m. Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 400 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under 14 hands to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1910, of a flat race value Rs. 1,000 of over, once, 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000 or over, 4lbs.; Rs. 7,000 or over, 7lbs.; Rs. 9,000 or over, 12lbs.; in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Maidens, 4lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Zoolphokarr 8st. 9lbs. Ferguson 1
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Rajput 8st. 5lbs.....Evans 2
Mr. Lion's Polish 7st. 6lbs.....Duller 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s Majesty 8st. 5lbs.....Brown 4

ALSO RAN:—Young Majub, 9st. 3lbs.; Pendel, 9st.; Galiard, 8st. 2lbs.; Sharar, 7st. 6lbs.

THE RACE:—Majesty showed the way to the bend, where Polish came up strongly, Zoolphokarr then joined the leaders, and raced with them along the straight. After gaining the lead the latter stalled off a spirited challenge from Rajput and won by a neck, a neck between second and third and a head between third and fourth.

TIME:—1 min 5 2-5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 189-8 for win; places Rs. 25, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 17-8.

AGGREGATE TICKETS ON "WIN" TOTE.

	Rs.
1st Race.	15,090
2nd Race.	12,330
3rd Race.	17,830
4th Race.	17,080
5th Race.	16,800
6th Race.	9,890
7th Race.	26,550
Total	Rs. 115,580

2nd Day, Saturday, February 15th.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—About 1 mile 1 furlong. Criton, Kurnell and Black Buck.

THE IMPORTERS' HANDICAP.—6 furlongs. St. Gilgen, Ballysand and Boomey.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—About 1 1-4 mile, Last Chance, Harry Johnson, France, Artist. Highflyer and Bustan.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

The weather was lovely during the Sixth Extra Meeting and the attendance fair. The racing proved quite interesting, though the fields ruled small in some of the races. Details:—

THE THIRD SELLING HANDICAP—Distance, five furlongs.

Mr. Lauder's Harere, 10st. .....Firth 1
Mr. Nicoll's Light Metal, 8st. .....Southall 2
Mr. Ferguson's Convent Girl, 9st. 2lbs.....Hardy 3

ALSO RAN:—Annahean, 7st. 13lbs; King's Spear, 9st. 5lbs.; Haloya, 8st. 7lbs.; Alphens, 8st.; Dooneen, 7st. 8lbs.; and Red Tape, 6st. 13lbs.

BETTING:—Six to four against Harere and Convent Girl, fours Annahean, eight and more the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 29 to the winner, Rs. 14, Rs. 25 and Rs. 13 for places.

THE RACE:—Harere led from start to finish, and won by 2 1-2 lengths, a neck between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. 2 1-4 secs.

AMATEUR PONY HANDICAP.—Distance six furlongs.

Mr. Hunter's The Joint, 10st. 7lbs.....Murdison 1
Capt. Hodgson's Little Corporal, 9st. 10lbs.....Quinn, and Mr. Muir's North Shore, 10st. 5lbs. Mr. Steel Perkins, } Dead heat, 2
Major Winter's Post Entry, 9st. 7lbs.....Thakur 4

ALSO RAN:—Blue Bird, 11st. 12lbs.; Mick, 11st. 5lbs.; Merry Lass, 10st. 12lbs.; Prince Mero, 10st.; War Cry 10st. 4lbs.

BETTING:—Two to one on The Joint, fours Blue Bird and North Shore, sixes Little Corporal, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 15 for winner, Rs. 12, Rs. 18 and Rs. 23 for places.

THE RACE:—The Joint led from start to finish, and won by 3 lengths, dead heat for second places.

TIME:—1 min., 21 1-4 secs.

MAYO PLATE.—Six furlongs.

Mr. Burjorjee's Blue Duck, 10st. 5lbs....Murdison 1
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's May Kenley Davis 2
Mr. Kelso's Russby Ross 8st. 2lbs.....Quinn 3

ALSO RAN:—Mavourneen, 9st. 12lbs.; Sidonia 7st.; Village Girl, 9st. 1lb.

BETTING:—Evens Blue Duck, twos May Kenley, eight Village Girl, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 20 for the winner, Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 14 for places.

THE RACE:—Village Girl led followed by Mavourneen, Blue Duck being last, with May Kenley just in front. In the straight the last two came away in front. Blue Duck winning easily by 3 lengths, 1 1-2 length between second and third.

TIME:—1min. 16 1-2secs.

SERPENTINE PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Zemindar of Nazerganji's Serpent, 6st. 13lbs. Melsona 1
Messrs. Heather and Jone's Black Buck, 10st. 12lbs.....Hardy 2

BETTING:—Three to one Black Buck, twos Serpent.

Totes paid Rs. 28.

THE RACE:—Serpent won by 3 lengths.

TIME:—1 min. 27 1-2 secs.

ESPLANADE PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr. Scott's Jon Doyle, 8st. 1lb.....Quinn 1
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Bushy Dame 9st. 12lbs.....Davis 2
Mr. Dass' Irish Harp 8st. 11lbs.....Firth 3

ALSO RAN:—Tana, 8st. 9lbs.; Don Urbano, 8st 4lbs.; First Love, 3st. 3lbs.; Politesse, 7st. 7lbs.; Mighty Atom, 7st. 7lbs.; Frank, 7st. 7lbs.

BETTING:—Evens Bushy Dame, fours John Doyle ixes First Love, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 52 to the winner, Rs. 13, Rs. 12 and Rs. 26 for places.

THE RACE:—Bushy Dame and First Love led together up to the half mile just where the latter fell back. In the straight John Doyle challenged the leader, and after a great race won by a head, 1 1-2 length between second and third.

Time:—1min. 43 1-4secs.

VALENTINE PLATE—4 1-4 mile.

Mr. Lauder's Whim, 7st. 7lbs.....P. Kuhn 1
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Black Douglas, 9st. 1lb. .....Firth } Dead heat, 2
Messrs. Heather and Jone's Santoinette, 9st. 7lbs. .....Hardy }

ALSO RAN:—Shell, 7st. 6lbs.; Red Cell, 8st. 4lbs.

BETTING:—Six to four Black Douglas, five to two Red Cell, fours Shell, sixes Whim and Santoinette.

THE RACE:—Shell led, followed by Red Cells Near the three furlongs post the field was compact, and it was difficult to say which horse would win. Opposite the Monsoon Stand, Whim forged ahead, and a great race ensued between Whim, Black Douglas and Santoinette, the former winning by a neck, dead heat for second place.

TIME:—2 mins. 10 1-4 secs.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

The Wimbledon Cup.

Thirty turned out to compete in the competition for the Wimbledon Cup, the first day's play, for which was held by the Royal Bombay Golf Club on Wednesday morning. The Cup is retained for one year by the competitor returning the l

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

HIGH PRIEST'S CLAIM.

Rich Shrine and Properties in Dispute.

FRESH SUITS TO BE FILED.

The case came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Macleod in the Bombay High Court, yesterday, in which Shriman Goswami Tikayet Shri, 108, Shri Govedhanlalji Giridhariji, Maharaj of Nathdwara in the territories of his Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore in Mewar, by his constituted attorney, Parmanandas Pranvallabhdas of Bombay, sued (1) Kanji Mawji Dwivedi, (2) Kundanlal Chimanlal Mehta, and (3) Shivprasad Nanagram of Kutch, Kota and Almar, three of the executors of the will and codicil of Goswamini Shri Maharani Vahuji, widow of Goswami Shri Girdhariji Govindraiji Maharaj of Bombay, and (4) Benaji, daughter of Maharani Kahuji and Girdhariji Govindraiji Maharaj, a minor by her guardian "ad litem," Kanji Mawji, to have it declared that he was entitled to all the property acquired by Goswami Shri Vallabhalalji Maharaj and all accumulations and accretions in existence at the date of the death of Goswami Shri Vallabhlalji Maharaj; that the will and codicil of Maharani Vahuji were imperative, that the fourth defendant had acquired no right or interest in the properties or any of them under the will of Maharani Vahuji, or as the heir of Vallabhlalji; and that the first three defendants, as executors of the will of Maharani Vahuji Maharaj, might be ordered to account for the properties that came to the hands of Maharani Vahuji as guardian of Vallabhlalji Maharaj, and to transfer to the plaintiff the whole of the properties.

The plaintiff's father, Shri Girdhariji Govindraiji Maharaj, died in May 1903, leaving as his survivors the plaintiff, his eldest son, a younger son Vallabhlalji, two widows (the original defendant Maharani Vahuji and one Chandrabhabati Vahuji), and one daughter by the original defendant, who was the fourth defendant. Disputes arose between the plaintiff and the widows, and two suits were filed. By consent decrees the first defendant, Vallabhlalji Maharaj obtained Rs. 30,000 as yearly maintenance, Goswamini Shri Maharani Vahuji Maharaj Rs. 6,000 per annum, and Goswami Shri Vallabhlalji Maharaj the value of Rs. 2,50,000 in cash, jewellery, etc., besides landed properties at various places.

His Lordship, after hearing counsel and evidence, held that the terms of the consent decree terms were badly worded, and advised the institution of fresh suits to settle some of them. His Lordship, however, finally ordered that the Official Receiver should hand over possession of the properties given to Vallabhlalji (under clause 14 of the consent decree) to the plaintiff, and the remaining properties to the first, second and third defendants; the Official Receiver to be discharged on passing his accounts. In all other respects the suit was dismissed. The plaintiff was ordered to pay the costs of the original and the present defendants. The costs of the fourth defendant over and above his party and party costs should be paid by the executors of Maharani Vahuji out of the property in their hands bequeathed to him.

The suit had been going on for years together. The plaintiff was the Tekayet Maharaj and High Priest of the Shrine of Shri Nathji situated at Nathdwara in Bewar. As such High Priest, the plaintiff contended that he was entitled to the possession and management of all properties dedicated to the shrine up to 1876. The plaintiff's father, Goswami Shri Girdharji Govindraji Maharaj, had been the Tekayet High Priest of the shrine, but in 1876 he was, by the Resident of Oodeypore and the Maharana of Oodeypore, deposed from the office and deported, and plaintiff placed on the gadi. After his deportation the late Maharaj came to Bombay and took possession of the Bombay firm of Shri Nathji and remained in possession of it till his death. During his stay in Bombay he was worshipped by the Vaishnavas as the Tekayet Maharaj. During the hearing of the suit, Maharani Vahuji and Vallabhlalji died, and hence fresh amendments and suits were required.

RAILWAY RISK-NOTES.

Mr. Justice Beaman, in disposing of, and dismissing the suit in which Shivraj Laxmi Narayen sued the G. I. P. Railway, claiming Rs. 2,612 in respect of a parcel containing bullion, despatched from Secunderabad Cantonment to the plaintiff at Raichur, said that the parcel had been despatched with the proper declaration required by sec. 75 of the Railway Act, to Raichur, under a six-monthly risk-note in the form approved by law, and the only question was whether the Company was exempted from liability under the form of the risk-note.

The plaintiff's claim was for the loss of the goods, though he was not in a position positively to say that the goods were lost. Having regard to the provisions of secs. 76 and 72, it was perfectly clear that in every case of alleged loss it was for the plaintiff to prove it. If the case fell under sec. 72, it was for the defendant Company to show that the loss had not been due to any negligence of the kind that would otherwise have made it liable.

The plaintiff contended that under sec. 75, the Company was not in any way protected by its general risk-note, because the declaration required by that section was admitted to have been made by the plaintiff, and the Railway Company had not made any demand for the insurance fee on the parcel. But the effect of that section of the Railway Act appeared too plain to admit of any serious argument. The goods mentioned in schedule 2 required greater care and precaution than usual in transit. It protected the Company in more ways than one. If goods, like precious metals, exceeding in value Rs. 100, were sent by the Company's carriages without any declaration of the true character and value and were afterwards lost, the Company was absolved from liability by failure to declare the true character and value of the goods, whereby the Company was not put on its guard. Similarly, if after such declaration had been made, the Company demanded a higher rate, and the plaintiff refused to pay it, then the Company was allowed to carry the goods virtually at the plaintiff's risk. By taking the alternative course of demanding the risk-note from the consignor in place of the higher freight or insurance rate, the Company equally protected itself under sec. 75.

In effect what happened was that the Company said to the consignor: "You are consigning valuable goods. You must pay either a higher rate for them, or sign a risk-note guaranteeing us, if we carry them at ordinary rates, against all claims for loss."

It was only necessary to read the form of the risk-note in the suit and see what its true intention was. It had been deliberately framed and had received the approbation of the Governor-General in-Council to meet all cases of the kind. Anyone employing railway companies under such risk-notes did so deliberately, and with the intention of accepting the heightened risk always attendant upon the carriage of valuables. Here the plaintiff had not chosen to pay the insurance fee, which would have made the Company responsible for any loss in transit. That the public had faith in the great railways carrying valuable goods hundreds of times without a single instance of loss was shown by Indian firms preferring the risk-notes and taking their chance rather than pay the higher rate upon their valuables, which would practically deprive them of the whole profit of their trade in precious metals. The plaintiff, in the circumstances, could not be held to have any case against the Railway Company, and the suit must be dismissed with costs.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Petitions against Elections.

The usual crop of objections have been raised against the election of members to the Corporation. Yesterday, in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, Messrs. Khimji Hirjee Kayani and Ismail Curtay, filed protest petitions against the recent Municipal election in B and C Wards. The former submitted that the election of Mr. Sarafalli Mamooji should be declared null and void. A considerable number of votes recorded in favour of the respondent corporator were recorded by persons not entitled to vote and personating others who were either dead at the date of the election or who had not intended to vote at all and had not therefore attended the polling office on the day of the election to record their votes or who, by reason of illnes or otherwise were unable to attend the polling office to offer their votes on the day of election. Among the votes recorded for the respondent, there were votes of individual names which were really the names of firms and many votes were recorded by minors also. Petitioners therefore prayed that the election might be set aside and that it might be declared that Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani had a higher number of votes recorded in his favour.

A similar petition was presented on behalf of Mahomad Ismail Curtay, challenging the votes in C Ward.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF CYCLES.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Sheik Ahmed charged Lawrence Francis Campbell and Jackie Francis De Souza, two Indian Christian youths, with the theft of a bicycle belonging to Mr. A. S. White, Assistant Engineer, employed under Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, engineers.

The complainant, a resident in Watsons' Annexe, had left his cycle, valued at Rs. 90, at the main entrance of the building at 8 p. m. On the 30th of last month, and next morning, the machine was found missing. He informed the police, who subsequently arrested the accused and recovered the machine.

Both the accused pleaded guilty, and his Worship convicted and sentenced them each to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Campbell was further convicted on a charge of theft of a bicycle valued at Rs. 100, the property of Mr. N. Gude, assistant in a firm in York Building, Hornby-road. On the 5th instant he placed his cycle in front of the building and went to the office, and on his return the machine had disappeared. In this case also the accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

TAJ MAHAL CHOLERA CASE.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, continued the hearing of the case in which Dr. A. J. Turner, Health Officer of the Municipality, charged Dr. Billimoria with not informing the Health Department of a case of cholera, of which he was cognizant, at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

The Hon. Mr. R. W. Dunlop, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Acworth, solicitor, defended.

Mr. Acworth, continuing his address for the defence, reviewed the evidence and commented on it. He said that there was nothing to show that the cases Dr. Billimoria had attended were cases of cholera; but they were cases of diarrhœa.

Mr. Dunlop then addressed the Court for the Municipality. He said that the case was of great public importance. He submitted that the evidence showed that Dr. Billimoria had been cognizant of a dangerous disease in the hotel, 14th and 15th October last, and he knew that it was cholera.

Judgment was reserved for the 18th.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

The case in which Dr. V. N. Bhagekar was charged with insulting and assaulting Messrs. Thakore K. Kunte and Y. Kunte, members of the Hindu Union Club, has been amicably settled out of Court, the doctor expressing his regret.

The Second Presidency Magistrate made a note accordingly.

GENERAL HERTZOG.

Under the heading "The passing of Hertzog," the South African papers publish columns of comments on General Hertzog's resignation.

Addressing a Labour meeting at the Alhambra Theatre at Capetown on January 5, Mr. Andrews, M. L. A., said he was frequently asked about the political situation. "Do you think there will be a dissolution of Parliament?" Well, he thought there would be a change, because the people would send representatives to represent them who would hold the views of the Labour Party. It was immaterial to the Labour Party whether General Hertzog was in the Cabinet or not; whether Mr. Sauer or Mr. Burton was Minister of Railways. What did concern them was that the two parties seemed to be in a state of dissension. They did not represent the same solid front as they did in years past. It would not make any difference to the Labour Party if Sir Thomas Smartt and Sir Lionel Phillips were in the Cabinet. They were all capitalists. Why had General Botha thrown over General Hertzog? The Government was backed up by the capitalist party just as the Unionist Party was, and by much the same class of people. It might be for that reason that General Hertzog was thrown out; it might be that he was too straight spoken, but he had only said what others thought. It might be that he had said that it was not altogether the right thing to introduce natives from Portuguese territory, and this may not have pleased Sir J. Langerman and Sir George Albu. It might be that that was the cause that he blurted out the truth at times. The Unionist Party, finding themselves unpopular, had adopted the policy of "dishing the Whigs," and had allowsome of the young bloods to advocate portions of the Labour programme, because they knew that programme appealed to the people. At any cost, they had made up their minds that the electorate must be hoodwinked. Referring to the talk of "best man Government," Mr. Andrews said that was what the Labour Party was fighting for. If they got Sir Thomas Smartt and others of the Unionists with the Nationalists' leaders, the issue would be as clear as between workers and shirkers, and people who lived by the sweat of other people's brows. The Labour Party in South Africa was part of the great organised movement throughout the world, and when it won the last fight and attained its objects there would be no talk of nationalities.

"De Steam" of Burghersdorp, on Jan. 9, in a leading article, pleads for the reinstatement of General Hertzog, and reminds South Africa of a speech made by Lord Milner at Capetown in April 1900, in which Lord Milner said "As an Imperialist I can only say it is not only consistent with my political creed, but it is an essential part of it that South Africa should be governed in the interest, and by the agency of the people whose lives are bound in it, who feel for it, and who work for it as their home." In the same speech Lord Milner declared "Faithful to the Sovereign faithful to South Africa, and faithful to the Empire, its members have a great work before them." Proceeding, the paper points out that it is significant that Lord Milner places loyalty to South Africa immediately after loyalty to the Sovereign, and asks if Lord Milner's imperialism suffered through this doctrine, and if there is any difference between this and the doctrine of General Hertzog as expounded at Pretoria on December 28.

Native jubilation at General Hertzog's downfall was reflected at a meeting of the Peninsula Native Association on Jan. 8 at which the principal speakers were Mr. Sol Plaatje, corresponding secretary of the South African Natives Congress, and a man of much influence among natives. In the course of his speech Mr. Plaatje said that if the white Free Staters wish to misread history or pretend that the material assistant rendered to their ancestors by the natives in the early thirties was not worth its value, nobody grudged them their ingratitude, which would truly find them out. Continuing, he said General Hertzog's exclusion from the Ministry came not a moment too soon. His hearers in the Cape Peninsula were not aware of the magnitude of the hardships inflicted upon the native population by the ex-Ministers, especially among the landless natives of the Free State. During his brief Ministerial career he travelled up and down the country advising farmers to anticipate segregation and expel their native labour tenants from their farms.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial in use. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years

THE WEATHER.

Large Extension of Area of Thunderstorms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 12.

The area subjected to thunderstorms increased largely yesterday, and the following falls are reported:—Berhampore half an inch; Burdwan, Mymensingh, Sambalpur, Chaibassa and Agra quarter inch; Jubbulpore a half, Pendra and Pachmarhi one inch, and Raipur three-quarters.

The Conditions remain favourable to thunderstorms.

Forecast:—Extension of thunderstorms eastwards.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 12th February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the south-western and the submontane districts. Temperature is in excess except at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Agra records 0.24" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Agra; night temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Karachi and Bikaner and damper in east Rajputana where night temperature continues in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in West Central India and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch and normal or in defect elsewhere. Minimum temperature is in excess in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 0·45" and Raipur 0·78." Skies are lightly clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall, night temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in north Hyderabad, Nizamabad has had 0·16," Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess at Nizamabad and Hyderabad and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Night temperature is higher than usual.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces and local rain in north Hyderabad and the north-western districts of the United Provinces. The precipitation has been insignificant in Rajputana. There has been a decrease of cloud in the Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time, 12th February, 1913, was 29·901 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 1 a.m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

G. W. TALBOT.
Offg. Meteorologist, Bombay.

A BEDOUIN TAM O' SHANTER.

The infinite patience of a Bedouin audience and their interest in side issues are apt to spoil the best raconteur. This may be because the plot of the story is generally as well known to the audience as to the story-teller, so that the variants in the text are more important to them than the thread, the well-worn thread, of the plot. Khedder thought nothing of interruptions, digressions, and references probabaly quite cogent to him, but not so to me. You and I, if we had met a lady with goat's feet, would keep her clear in our minds as a singular fact. It would not connect itself with the price of corn, of a three days' flood in a certain wady, nor with the reflection that such floods have ceased to bless the land now that Muslims no longer rule over Egypt.

"You know the Bir Seneina? You know how solitary it is. I rode up to it musing, for I had left a sick goat at home with my wife. A fine one, W'Allahy! It could yield jeddaken of milk a-day, and thrice had given me twins. If that goat had died it would have been a great loss to me. But God is merciful, and it recovered.

"When I approached the well, I saw some one was there. It was a woman. I looked round for shepherds and for flocks. There was nothing but the woman, alone there, a strange thing!

"Perhaps I was a fool—perhaps God confounded my understanding, but she seemed to me a woman like any other, and nothing more; and although greatly astonished, I gave her the proper salutation for the time of the day, and she answered in all politeness. And I asked whence she came from and whither she was going, marvelling in my own mind that a woman should be alone there without flocks.

"'O Sheykh of the Arabs,' she answered, and her voice was sweet and pleasant to the ear, 'I have far to go, even to the Jebel Helal; of thy kindness draw water for me, for I have no delu.' Then thought I, for in my foolishness I still believed her to be but a woman, what silliness is this? How should a delu be used in the Bir Seneina? Does not every child know its road down to the water is crooked as a jerboa's burrow! But unto woman God hath given so little understanding that it might be she knew not of this well, and so, for she spoke pleasantly, I took off my defayeh, and placed my water-skin and jeddak beside the well. Now that happened which should have opened my eyes had not God closed them. My gaoud,—this I tell you is true, by the existence of my honour,—my gaoud would not come near unto that woman and so I berricked him farther off, and suspecting nothing went down the well. How slow was the dribble of the water that day! Never before had it dribbled so slowly. It seemed to me the little people were teasing as they do so I cursed them, they and their fathers, but the water came no faster, for that Evil One was sitting above and would keep me down below to my own undoing. Once I thought I heard her speak, and shouted out, 'What sayest thou?' and she answered, 'Nothing, O Sheykh! I am musing.' You wonder—but even that did not open my eyes. I came up at last, and gave her to drink, and then tied the water-skin on my camel, and as I was about to bid her farewell and get on my camel and ride off—she came near unto me and her eyes met mine, and there was that in them that made me fear I knew not what, but when she spoke and said, 'I am come from afar, O Sheykh of the Arabs, and am very weary. I am even lame, as thou seest. God is merciful! Of thy kindness let me ride behind thee on the camel, and God lengthen thy days.' Although I still feared, I said 'Come.' But God sometimes maketh the beast wiser than the man. As she approached, my gaoud sprang back and would not let her mount. And in my foolishness forced the camel one to its knees and held it down, my fingers in its nostrils. But when I felt how it trembled I knew there was cause to fear, and my heart was as water, and I said to myself, God is merciful. For lo and behold! to spring on to the camel, that evil thing, that woman, had lifted her toob, and by the existence of my religion! By the life of my father! Am I in extreme youth? Do I not know what I see, and is judgment not given me? I tell you she lifted her dress and I saw—her feet were as those of a goat! Auza Billahy min esh Shaitan er ragim. My belly goes entirely to think of it even now. I sprang on my camel—it needed no goad—and fled, for it knew Eblis was himself after us. Not quickly enough, however, to prevent that evil thing in woman's shape from snatching at its tail—and a piece must have remained in her hand, for that gaoud ever after had a short tail. I tell you the truth."

When I asked him how he eventually escaped, he explained that until they crossed the Pilgrims' road—which no evil spirit dares to come near—it had been an exciting ride, for he distinctly heard the panting of the woman behind him, but that after that all was well.—"Blackwood."

BOMBAY VOL ARTILLERY.

General Inspection at Mahaluxmi.

The Corps was inspected at service practice last Monday by the General Officer Commanding the 6th (Poona) Division, Lieut.-General Barrett. Number 2 Company fired the first series under the command of Major Pennington. The second series was fired by No. 1. Company under Major Hawes.

At the conclusion of the practice, General Cockburn, R.G.A., addressed a few remarks to the men, and congratulated them on the very satisfactory results.

Major-General Gorringe, General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, then referred to the excellent turnout, in spite of the fact that the day was a working day and the men must have experienced considerable difficulty in getting away from their business. He trusted the men at present in the Corps would use their best endeavours in inducing their friends to join, in order that the Corps might be brought up to its full strength and so be able to take over the 15-pounders, which were to form part of the mobile force of this city.

On Monday night there was a regimental "sing-song." Some excellent items were ably rendered. It would not be right to make invidious distinctions, but the palm must be given to Sergt. Banks, who, in a very impressive manner, delighted his numerous audience with three songs (!)

Tuesday night was occupied by a whist drive. Last night (Wednesday) was a ladies' guest night, when an excellent programme for the entertainment of the fair sex was arranged.

On Thursday night the finals of the "Flying" Billiard Handicap will be played.

Friday has been reserved for an entertainment to the 79th Company, R.G.A., who are at present encamped inside Mahaluxmi Fort. The band of the 14th Hussars has been requisitioned for the evening.

Saturday has been put down as a day on which lawyers will have an opportunity of displaying their eloquence and nightingales their "warbling powers."

So far for the social arrangements.

In regard to the practical side of the Camp of Exercise, drills on the 6 B. L. C. and 10 B. L. guns are held every morning and evening.

The annual inspection of the corps will take place on Sunday, 16th instant, by Major-General Gorringe. The Gwalior Cup and Gatacre Cup competitions will be held on that day.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. H. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 13th Feb., 1913.

121. Competition.—The Hill Memorial Inter-Coy. Challenge Cup Competition will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, 16th inst. Conditions—Teams of 6, any rank, 200, 500 and 600 yards.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The All-Comers' Match in the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Rifle Meeting will be fired at Ghat Kopar at 7-30, on the 27th inst.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 13th Feb., 1913.

1. An Instructional Class is held daily at the Riding School for N.C. Officers who are sitting for their Proficiency Examination, about the middle of March next.

2. Members are reminded that the Annual Camp of Exercise will open at Santa Cruz on Saturday, February 22nd, and will continue until Monday, March 10th, when the Annual Inspection will be held by the G.O.C. commanding the 6th Division. The Officer Commanding hopes that there will be a large attendances throughout the whole of the training in camp, so as to prepare for a satisfactory inspection on the final day.

Members attending camp will be provided with fodder, grass and crushed oats throughout the camp, free of charge.

The cost of messing in camp will not exceed Rs. 2-8 per head per diem, inclusive.

Canteen liquors will be provided at actual cost, plus a small allowance for the barman, and necessary expenses.

For those members who do not wish to furnish their tents arrangements can be made for furnishing them through Messrs. Jaffar Suleman and Co. at a cost of Rs. 12 per head.

All table crockery and bathtubs will be provided by the Corps, so that there may be no necessity for members to bring their own.

The Annual Sports will be held on Saturday, March 8th, at Santa Cruz. Full details will be posted on the notice boards as soon as the camp assembles.

The Corps Competition will be run off during camp. Full particulars will be supplied to members in the course of the week.

The B. B and C. I. Railway Company will make the usual concession to the Corps during the whole period of camp, viz, season tickets for Rs. 5. A deposit of Re. 1 will be charged in addition to Rs. 5, the former being refunded on the 11th March next, on the surrender of the expired tickets, otherwise it will be forfeited. Applicat on should be made at the Season Ticket Office, Church Gate Station.

HORSES' TABLE KIT.

Members should provide their horses with a rug, and a heel rope with shackle, to enable them to be picketed under the trees at the north end of the camp.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

TRAIN FATALITY.

On the night of the 3rd inst., after a local train from Bombay to Andheri had left Santa Cruz, human cries were heard. The train was stopped, and it was found that two persons had been run over by the train. One of them, an old woman, was dead. The other, a Hindu labourer, named Babu Nama, had received severe injuries. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died on Tuesday evening. Before his death he stated that he had fallen underneath the train while attempting to put the old woman into a carriage.

At the inquest on the body held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

COMPLAINED OF SMALL PAY.

A verdict of suicide was recorded by the jury at the inquest held yesterday by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, on the body of Anandrao Vithoba, a Hindu clerk, employed in the Customs.

The man who was a resident of Thakurdwar had been removed yesterday morning to the G. T. Hospital suffering from arsenic poisoning. It was elicited in the course of the evidence that the deceased had been discontented with the small pay he was receiving with which he found it impossible to make both ends meet. He admitted at the Hospital that he had taken arsenic to put an end to his life.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES COTTON.

Revised final report on the cotton crop of 1912. [Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under cotton in the United Provinces has represented some 6·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in India.]

Since the final report on the cotton crop was issued on 10th December 1912, the area figures for the districts of Dehra Dun, Budaun and Gonda have been revised, giving a decrease of 659 acres for the whole province. The total area for the province under cotton now amounts to 11,34,910 acres and the outturn to 4,22,900 bales of 400 lbs. each, compared respectively with 11,35,569 acres and 4,23,000 bales already returned. Besides these changes there is nothing to add to the particulars reported in December last.

NURSING MOTHERS, if you find your Milk either a bounty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

The naval year just closed will take its place in history as a notable period in reforms and concessions. The last of these is not less acceptable than the abolition of "10 A," as it removes the long-standing grievance of petty officers and men in not being allowed to wear plain clothes when on leave. This regulation has been far more honoured in the breach than in the observance, but at last the privilege of wearing plain clothes has been extended to all petty officers and men who possess good conduct badges. This will obviate the recurrence of such an unfortunate incident as took place recently at Devonport, when three engine-room artificers—self-respecting men—were given into the custody of the naval patrol by two officers because they were dressed as civilians!

If our naval development continues in the same path that it has trod during the last three or four years, and more especially during the last few months, and the oversea Dominions support the mother fleet with promise and performance as they have done, we may shortly see many of the minor naval bases, closed down under the Fisher regime, resuscitated. Canada will probably reopen and develop the Halifax and Esquimalt dockyards, the one on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific coast, as well as bring even larger naval building and repairing centres into being. India may further develop the Bombay dockyard and re-open the more ancient repairing base at Trincomalee, Ceylon; while South Africa may back the gift of a contingent of protected cruisers with the refurnishing of the old coaling station at St. Helena. The Australians have already given the dockyard at Sydney, New South Wales, a new lease of life, and are contemplating the provision of much larger building and repairing centres on her coast-line. Thus the evolution of naval affairs may, in the course of a dozen years or so, give new life and usefulness to all the old-time minor bases of the fleet.

Rumours and speculations, the usual harbinger of the Navy Estimates, are as plentiful as at any corresponding period in recent years. In the former category, it is sincerely to be hoped that "Dame Rumour," will prove to be "a lying jade" in regard to the alleged intention of the Admiralty to lay up the repair ships Cyclops, Assistance, and Aquarius, than which there are no more useful auxiliaries attached to the seagoing fleets. The story which is rife in naval circles credits the Admiralty with having decided to send all ships with defects to their dockyard ports instead of making good such defects by the aid of the floating factories mentioned above. This, on the face of it, is such a retrograde suggestion, and so diametrically opposed to the principle of self-contained squadrons, that it is a strain on one's reasoning faculties to place any reliance in the report. The fleet repair ships have more than justified the cost of their equipment and maintenance in peace conditions, and to "shed," them would mean not only placing a further strain upon the already heavy demands which the dockyards have to bear, but also the constant detaching of ships from the flag for repairs which the resources of the Cyclops, Assistance, and Aquarius, are capable of dealing with without needlessly weakening the squadrons by temporary withdrawals.

The Admiralty have shown their appreciation of the rapidity and economy with which the work of new construction is performed in Portsmouth Dockyard, by selecting that establishment to build an extra battleship during this year. It was Portsmouth that startled the world by the rapid production of the name-ship of the all-big-gun class, the "Dreadnought" having been hammered together, equipped, and commissioned at the premier port in a very short space of time, as compared with all previous records. The keel of of this vessel was laid down on October 2, 1905, she launched off the stocks on February 10, 1906, and commissioned for service on December 11 of the same year, being less than 15 months in her building and completing stages. It may be that we shall see another startling performance by the same yard in the building of one of the ships which it is said will be as large a departure from the "Dreadnought," as the "Dreadnought" was to her predecessor on the same building slip. The premier dockyard has great facilities for handling materials of all kinds, and may not always suffer to the same extent as smaller yards by having to wait long periods for the contractors to deliver armoury, guns, and machinery, etc. Pembroke, for instance, has actually had work altogether stopped in new construction recently owing to material not having been delivered to date, and its tale of delay, through no fault of the officials of the yard, has grown to be an unenviable one. It is much to be hoped that there will be no further delays caused by strikes in the shipbuilding industry during the next few critical years. If such do occur, some strong measure will have to be taken to prevent them ever happening afterwards. The safety of the Empire cannot be sacrificed on account of labour disputes.

The training cruiser, "Cumberland" left Plymouth on Saturday in accordance with programme for her periodical cruise with cadets, the first part of which on this occasion will be spent in the West Indies and Canary Islands. In joining her, in company with the other cadets of his term from Dartmouth, Prince Albert of Wales is manifestly intended to follow the usual routine of service, and not, like his elder brother, to have a special career arranged for him. This is but the natural consequence of the difference in the case of the two lads, for whereas of Prince of Wales, for reasons of State, has had to leave the sea and proceed to the university, Prince Albert will keep to a naval career, as his father did until the death of the Duke of Clarence brought him in the direct line of accession to the throne. It is thought very probable, however, that soon after Prince Albert becomes a midshipman in September next, he and the Prince of Wales may go for a cruise together to some of the British dominions beyond the sea. The Duke of Connaught hinted some time ago that he hoped to have the pleasure of welcoming them to Canada. By that time, the Prince of Wales will no doubt have been advanced to commissioned rank as a sub-lieutenant, as he will complete two years as midshipman in June next, and although the usual period in the latter grade is three years, there can be no objection to shortening it in his case. With his brother it would be different, because too early advancement in the junior ranks would mean fewer opportunities of active service at later stages of his sea career. As the "Times" pointed out in an article on earlier Royal sailors, the Duke of Edinburgh, much to his after regret, skipped the grades of sub-lieutenant and commander, and became a Captain at twenty-two years of age, the result being that he was deprived of opportunities of employment in later years, although universally recognised to be a capable organiser and able tactician. We may take it for granted that King George will not allow the same mistake to be made in the case of Prince Albert.

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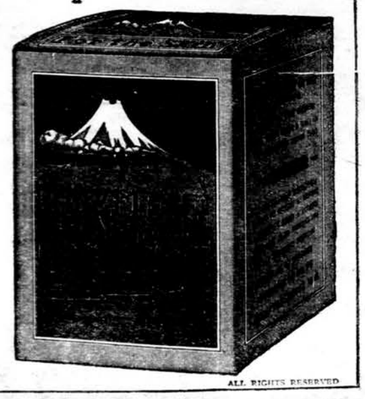

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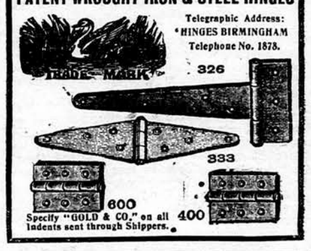

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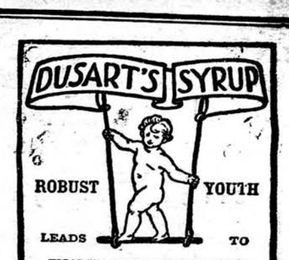

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